

THE INDEPENDENT SPELLING BOOK



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By
J. MADISON WATSON

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INDEPENDENT
ELEMENTARY SPELLER:

A CRITICAL WORK ON PRONUNCIATION;

EMBRACING

A STRICTLY GRADED CLASSIFICATION OF THE PRIMITIVE AND
THE MORE IMPORTANT DERIVATIVE WORDS OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FOR ORAL SPELLING; EXER-
CISES FOR WRITING FROM DICTATION;
PREFIXES, AFFIXES, ETC., ETC.

BY J. MADISON WATSON,

Author of the National Readers, Spellers, and Primer; The Independent Readers; The Hand-Book of Gymnastics; Manual of Calisthenics, etc.



A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

TO TEACHERS.

IN conducting recitations in this work, classes should be required,

1. TO READ OR PRONOUNCE THE LIST OF WORDS assigned for *oral* spelling, omitting letters that appear in *italics*, and distinctly uttering the sounds of consonants, and of vowels that occur in unaccented syllables. While pupils are thus acquiring a correct pronunciation, their attention is so carefully directed to the *form* of words as to render this a valuable exercise in orthography.

2. TO SPELL ORALLY.—The teacher should pronounce the words *correctly*, without regard to their orthography; and pupils, in general, should merely name the letters of words, making a marked pause at the end of each syllable, and imitating the teacher in their pronunciation. Pupils who misspell words should be required to write them on the blackboard, and to correct them before the class.

3. TO READ THE DICTATION EXERCISES.—After pupils have pronounced the words assigned, and spelled them *orally*, they should be required to read the corresponding Dictation Exercises with great care. This will serve both to test their pronunciation and to recall their attention to the *form* of the words.

4. TO WRITE DICTATION EXERCISES.—The teacher should read the sentences, slowly and distinctly, while the pupils write them. When slates are used, they may be expeditiously examined by requiring pupils to exchange, so that each one shall become the inspector of his neighbor's work, while the teacher spells the several words.



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SPELLING BK
ORAL
and
DICTATION EXERCISES

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DICTION EXERCISES.

PREFACE.

SOLICITATIONS from the most experienced and successful educators, for a small, comprehensive text-book, adapted to the wants of Public Schools and the lower classes in Academies and Seminaries, which shall furnish the most approved methods of teaching Orthography and Orthoëpy, has induced us to devote several months to the preparation of this little volume.

The following facts, which are now so generally recognized, have determined its form and arrangement: That the most expeditious mode of learning Spelling is by the *eye*; that the definitions and the use of words, as well as their orthography, are soonest acquired by frequently writing Exercises from Dictation; that, by a thorough classification, the Spelling and Pronunciation of extended lists of words may be learned with nearly the same facility as of separate ones; and that Orthoëpy and Orthography should be simultaneously taught.

Consistently with these views, the words presented are strictly classified with regard to their formation, vowel sounds, alphabetic equivalents, accent, and number of syllables; and by the use of marked letters, both vowels and consonants, a list of which will be found on page 16, their exact pronunciation is invariably given. The monosyllables are first introduced, commencing with the three words of one letter, in accordance with our well-known system of word-building; and these are followed by dissyllables, trisyllables, and polysyllables. So carefully has the orthoëpical department been prepared, that the omission of silent letters, which appear in *italics*, renders this a purely phonetic Spelling-book.

Conscious of the importance of restricting this work to the least possible limits that shall not impair its usefulness, we have taken special pains to exclude derivatives that do not so vary from their primitives as to lead to errors in spelling, pronunciation, or signifi-

cation. The omissions thus made are provided for by lists of Prefixes and Suffixes, which are fully explained. The vocabulary has also been enriched by the introduction of several hundred euphonious and peculiarly significant words which have not heretofore appeared in similar text-books.

The Lists of Words are invariably followed by exercises for *writing* from dictation. These exercises are composed of short, perspicuous, and carefully-framed sentences, which embrace words that are liable to be mispronounced or misspelled, as well as numerous definitions. In these sentences we have aimed to give a clear conception of the peculiar import of unusual words ; and to *discriminate* between synonymous terms, using them in their appropriate sense. Many words, however, have been purposely omitted, with the expectation that pupils will be required to construct short sentences, in which the meaning and the use of all words that do not appear in the Dictation Exercises shall be correctly represented.

The Introductory Exercises of this volume are simple, terse, and complete, presenting the definitions and the elements of Orthography and Orthoëpy. At its close, Miscellaneous Exercises are added, containing—Effect of Accent in Certain Words ; Names of Persons ; Rules for Spelling ; Prefixes and Affixes, their meaning and Effect ; Rules for the use of Capital Letters : Marks used in Written Language ; Choice of Prepositions ; Abbreviations ; and Foreign Words and Phrases. These exercises are accompanied with explanations and Dictation Exercises illustrative of their use and application.

In the latest revision of this work, DR. WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, as now revised, has been adopted as our standard, both of *Orthography* and *Pronunciation*. All of Webster's marked letters are used, with the additional combinations of *ou*, *ch*, *sh*, *th*, *wh*, and *ng*, making a complete phonic alphabet.

NEW YORK, December, 1876.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

I. DEFINITIONS.

ORTHOGRAPHY *TREATS* of the nature and properties of letters, and the correct spelling and writing of words.

2. *THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE* consists of forty-three oral elements or elementary sounds.

3. *ORAL ELEMENTS* are the sounds that, uttered separately or in combination, form syllables and words.

4. *ORAL ELEMENTS ARE PRODUCED* by different positions of the organs of speech, in connection with the voice and the breath.

5. *THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF SPEECH* are the lips, the teeth, the tongue, and the palate.

6. *VOICE IS PRODUCED* by the action of the breath upon the larynx, or upper part of the wind-pipe.

7. *ORAL ELEMENTS ARE DIVIDED* into three classes: *eighteen tonics, fifteen subtonics, and ten atonics*.

8. *TONICS* are pure tones produced by the voice, with but slight use of the organs of speech.

9. *SUBTONICS* are tones produced by the voice, *modified* by the organs of speech.

10. *ATONICS* are mere breathings modified by the organs of speech.

11. *LETTERS* are characters that are used to represent or modify the oral elements.

12. *THE ENGLISH ALPHABET CONSISTS* of twenty-six letters, viz.: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

13. *THE ALPHABET IS DIVIDED* into Vowels and Consonants.

14. *VOWELS* are the letters that usually represent the tonic elements, and form syllables by themselves. They are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*.

15. *A DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in one syllable; as, *ou* in *our*.

16. *A DIGRAPH*, or *improper diphthong*, is the union of two vowels in a syllable, one of which is silent; as, *oa* in *loaf*, *ou* in *youth*.

17. *A TRIPHTHONG* is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as, *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *adieu*.

18. *CONSONANTS* are the letters that represent either subtonic or atonic elements. They are of two kinds, single letters and combined, including all the letters of the alphabet, except the vowels, and the combinations, *ch*, *sh*, *wh*, *ng*: *th* subtonic, and *fh* atonic.

19. *LABIALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the lips. They are *b*, *p*, *w*, and *wh*. *M* may be regarded as a nasal labial, as its sound is affected by the nose. *F* and *v* are labio-dentals.

20. *DENTALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the teeth. They are *j*, *s*, *z*, *ch*, and *sh*.

21. *LINGUALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the tongue. They are *d*, *l*, *r*, and *t*. *N* is a nasal lingual; *y* a lingua-palatal; and *th* (*th* and *fh*) a lingua-dental.

22. *PALATALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the palate. They are *g* and *k*. *Ng* is a nasal palatal.

23. *COGNATES* are letters whose oral elements are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner; thus, *f* is a cognate of *v*; *k* of *g*, etc.

24. *ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS* are letters, or combinations of letters, that represent the same elements, or sounds ; thus, *i* is an equivalent of *e*, in *pique*.



II. PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. VOWELS.

A USUALLY represents six oral elements, or sounds ; as in *âle*, *ând*, *ârt*, *âll*, *bâre*, *âsk*. The *fifth* element, or sound, represented by *a* (â), is its *first* or *alphabetic* sound, modified or softened by *r*. In its production, the lips, placed nearly together, are held immovable while the student tries to utter the *first* or *alphabetic* sound of *â*. The *sixth* element, represented by *a* (â), is a sound intermediate between *a* as *hârd* in *ât*, *âsh*, and *a* as in *ârm*, *ârt*. It is produced by prolonging and slightly softening *â* as heard in *ât*.

E usually represents three elements ; as in *mâ*, *ênd*, *êrr*. The *third* element, represented by *e*, is *e* as heard in *end*, prolonged, and modified or softened by *r*.

I usually represents two elements ; as in *îce*, *înch*.

O usually represents three elements ; as in *ôld*, *ôn*, *dô*.

U usually represents three elements ; as in *tûbe*, *tûb*, *full*. When *u* long, or its alphabetic equivalent *ew*, is preceded by *r*, or by the sound of *sh*, it has always the sound of *o* in *do* ; as in *rûde*, *sûre*, *brew*. At the beginning of words, when *long*, it has the sound of *yû*, as in *ûse*.

Y represents, when used as a vowel, the same elements as *I* ; as in *tÿpe* (*tip*), *hÿmn* (*him*).

OU usually represents one element ; as in *our*. This element is also represented by *ow* ; as in *now*.

OI and **OY** are equivalent to *â*, followed by *i* ; as in *oil* (*âil*), *boy* (*bâi*).

2. CONSONANTS.

B REPRESENTS one element ; as in *bib*. Before *t*, and after *m*, it is silent ; as in *debt*, *thumb*.

C has no element peculiar to itself. It represents the sound of *k* before the letters *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, *t*, and at the end of a word, when, in this work, it is printed *e* ; as in *eane*, *eot*, *eure*, *eliek*, *erank*, *distriet*, *musie*. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it represents the sound of *s*, and is marked

thus, *ç*; as in *çent*, *çider*, *çyst*. In a few words it has the sound of *z*; as in *suffice*. When it comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *eous*, or *ious*, it is sounded like *sh*; as in *ocean*, *social*, *cetaceous*, *tenacious*. It is silent before *k*; as in *hack*, *lack*.

D usually represents one element; as in *did*. At the end of a word it is sometimes sounded like *t*, as in *mixed*; and in a few words is silent, as in *sedge*, *hedge*.

F represents one element, as in *fife*; except in *of*, when it is sounded like *v*.

G usually represents one element; as in *gāḡ*. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is usually sounded like *j*, and is marked thus, *ḡ*; as in *ḡem*, *ḡin*, *ḡye*.

H represents one element; as in *home*. It is silent at the beginning of a number of words, and after *g* and *r*; as in *honor*, *ghost*, *rhyme*.

J represents one element; as in *just*.

K represents one element; as in *kink*. It is silent before *n*; as in *knee*.

L represents one element; as in *lilac*. It is silent in many words; as *calf*, *half*, *talk*.

M represents one element; as in *maim*.

N represents one element; as in *no*, *on*. It is sometimes sounded like *ng*, when, in this work, it is marked thus, *n̄*; as in *bank*, *thank*, *an̄ger*, *fin̄ger*. It is silent after *l*, or *m*, when it ends a syllable; as in *kiln*, *hymn*.

P represents one element; as in *pipe*. It is silent before *n*, *s*, and *t*, in the same syllable; as in *pneumatic*, *psalm*, *prompt*.

Q has no element peculiar to itself. With *u*, by which it is always followed, it commonly represents the sound of *kw* as in *quaff*, *quilt*, *quoth*; but in many words derived from the French it has the sound of *k*; as in *coquet*, *etiquet*, etc.

R represents one element; as in *rare*, *for*. When it precedes a vowel, it may be trilled; as in *roll*, *round*. It is never silent; but its oral element is sometimes transposed; as in *acre* (ā'kēr).

ʒ usually represents one element; as in *save*, *kiss*. In many words it is sounded like *z* as heard in *zinc*, when, in this work, it is marked thus, *ʒ*; as in *rose*, *rise*. In a few instances it has the sound of *zh* as heard in *azure*; as in *pleasure*, *osier*. It sometimes represents the sound of *sh*; as in *sure*, *diversion*.

T represents one element; as in *tart*, *taste*.

V represents one element; as in *valve*, *vivid*.

W represents one element; as in *well*, *wise*.

X has no element peculiar to itself. It is equivalent to *z*, at the beginning of words; to *ks*, as in *tax*, *expect*; to *gz*, when the next syllable following begins with an accented vowel, as in *exalt*, *exert*;

and to *ksh*, in some words, when the accent immediately precedes it, as in *anxious*.

Y, when a consonant, represents one element; as in *yet*, *yes*.

Z represents two elements. The first may be heard in *zest*, *zinc*. The second is heard in *azure*—sometimes marked *zh*.

TH represents two elements. When a subtonic, in this work, it is marked *th*; as in *this*, *with*. As an atonic, it is marked *fh*; as in *thin*.

Ch usually represents one element; as in *change*, *much*. In words derived from the ancient languages, *ch* is generally sounded like *k*; as in *ache*, *chasm*, *school*. It frequently represents the sound of *sh*; as in *chaise*, *chivalry*, *machine*.

Sh represents one element; as in *shame*, *marsh*.

Wh represents one element; as in *what*, *when*, *whip*. To produce this oral element, the student will blow from the center of the mouth, first compressing the lips, and then suddenly relaxing them while the air is escaping.

Ng represents one element; as in *bang*, *gang*, *young*.



III. ORAL ELEMENTS.

THE instructor will first require the students to pronounce a catch-word once, and then produce the oral element represented by the figured vowel, or *Italic* consonant, four times—thus: *āge*—ā, ā, ā, ā; *ăt*—ă, ă, ă, ă, etc. He will exercise the class perseveringly, until each student can utter *consecutively* all of the elementary sounds, as arranged in the following

TABLE OF ORAL ELEMENTS.

I. TONICS.

ā, as in <i>āge</i> .	ē, as in <i>hē</i> .	ō, as in <i>ōn</i> .
ă, " ăt.	ě, " ěnd.	ō, " dō.
ä, " ärt.	ē, " hēr.	ū, " pūre.
ă, " ăll.	ī, " īce.	ū, " ūp.
â, " bâre.	ĭ, " īt.	ü, " füll.
ă, " åsk.	ō, " öld.	ou, " our.

II. SUBTONICS.

<i>b</i> , as in <i>bib</i> .	<i>m</i> , as in <i>maim</i> .	<i>v</i> , as in <i>vine</i> .
<i>d</i> , " <i>did</i> .	<i>n</i> , " <i>nine</i> .	<i>w</i> , " <i>will</i> .
<i>g</i> , " <i>gag</i> .	<i>ng</i> , " <i>sing</i> .	<i>y</i> , " <i>you</i> .
<i>j</i> , " <i>jib</i> .	<i>r</i> , " <i>rare</i> .	<i>z</i> , " <i>zest</i> .
<i>l</i> , " <i>lo</i> .	<i>th</i> , " <i>this</i> .	<i>zh</i> , " <i>azure</i> .

III. ATONICS.

<i>f</i> , as in <i>fife</i> .	<i>s</i> , as in <i>sense</i> .	<i>sh</i> , as in <i>shy</i> .
<i>h</i> , " <i>hill</i> .	<i>t</i> , " <i>tart</i> .	<i>wh</i> , " <i>why</i> .
<i>k</i> , " <i>kick</i> .	<i>th</i> , " <i>thin</i> .	
<i>p</i> , " <i>pipe</i> .	<i>ch</i> , " <i>each</i> .	

IV. ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

THE instructor will require students to read or recite the table of alphabetic equivalents, using the following formula: The alphabetic equivalents of *A first power* [here the students will utter the oral element four times] are *ai, au, ay, e, ea, ee, ei, ey*; as in the words *gain, gauge, stray, melee, great, vein, they*.

I. TONIC ELEMENTS.

For *ā, ai, au, ay, e, ea, ee, ei, ey*; as in *gain, gauge, stray, melee', great, vein, they*.

For *ă, ai, ua*; as in *plaid, guaranty*.

For *ă, au, e, ea, ua*; as in *haunt, sergeant, heart, guard*.

For *ă, au, aw, eo, o, oa, ou*; as in *fault, hawk, George, cōrk, broad, bought*.

For *â, aa, ai, ê, ea, ei*; as in *Aaron, chair, thêre, swear, heir*.

For *ē, ea, ee, ei, eo, ey, ī, ie*; as in *read, deep, ceil, people, key, valise, field*.

For ē, a, ai, ay, ea, ei, eo, ie, u, ue; as in any, said, says, head, heifer, leopard, friend, bury, guess.

For ē, ea, ī, o, ou, û, ue, y; as in earth, girl, word, scourge, bûrn, guerdon, myrrh.

For ī, ai, ei, eye, ie, oi, ui, uy, ū, ye; as in aisle, sleight, eye, die, choir, guide, buy, my, rye.

For ī, ai, e, ee, ie, o, oi, u, ui, ū; as in captain, pretty, been, sieve, women, tortoise, busū, built.

For ō, au, eau, eo, ew, oa, oe, oo, ou, ow; as in haut-boy, beau, yeoman, sew, coal, foe, door, soul, blow.

For ō, a, ou, ow; as in what, hough, knowledge.

For ō, ew, oe, ōō, ou, ū, ui; as in grew, shoe, spōōn, soup, rude, fruit.

For ū, eau, eu, ew, ieu, iew, ue, ui; as in beauty, feud, new, adieu, view, hue, juice.

For ū, ō, oe, oo, ou; as in lōve, does, blood, young.

For ū, ō, ōō, ou; as in wōlf, bōok, could.

For ou, ow; as in now.

For oi (aī), oy; as in bōy.

2. TONICS AND SUBTONICS.

For f, gh, ph; as in eōugh, nymph.

For j, ġ; as in ġem, ġin.

For k, e, ch, gh, q; as eat, eōnch, lōugh, etiquette.

For s, ç; as in çell.

For t, d, th, phth; as in danced, Thames, phthisie.

For v, f, ph; as in of, Stephen.

For y, i; as in pinion.

For z, c, ſ, x; as in suffice, roſe, xebec.

For zh, g, ſ; as in rouge, osier.

For ng, ſ; as in anger, bank.

For ch, t; as in fusčian.

For sh, c, ch, ſ, ſſ, t; as in ocean, chaise, ſure, assure, martial.

V. ORAL ELEMENTS COMBINED.

STUDENTS will be required to read the following exercises, both separately and in concert, until they can utter the oral elements represented by the figured vowels in whatever order the instructor may require.

As the *first* oral element of each vowel is often indicated by a horizontal line placed over the letter, and the *second* by a curved line, we employ these marks in this exercise. As the *fifth* element, represented by *a*, and the *third* element of *e*, are always immediately followed by the oral element of *r* in the same syllables, the *r* is here introduced. Since the *sixth* sound of *a*, when not a syllable by itself, is always immediately followed by the oral element of *f*, *n*, or *s*, in the same syllable, these letters are here employed in the same manner.

bā,	bä,	ăb,	ăb,	dâr,	dăf;	fě,	ĕf,	fĕr;
ĭd,	ĭd;	hō,	hō,	hō;	gū,	gū,	ūg	oug.
jā,	jā,	ăj,	kăs,	kâr,	ăk;	lĕr,	lĕ,	ĕl;
mĭ,	im;	mō,	nō,	nō;	ūn,	pū,	pū;	oup.
rā,	rā,	ăr,	sān,	sâr,	să;	ĕt,	tēr,	ĕt;
ăng,	ăng,	ăng,	vâr,	văf,	ăv;	zĕ,	ĕz,	zĕr.
thĭ,	ith;	ōth,	ōch,	chō	uch,	whū,	whū,	whou;
fhĭ,	ifh;	ōfh,	ōsh,	ōsh,	shū,	zŭng,	shŭng,	ouz.
wâr,	wâf,	nou,	yă,	yă,	yă;	shro,	shru,	shrou.

VI. WORDS.

A WORD is one or more oral elements or letters used to represent an idea.

2. *WORDS ARE DIVIDED* into primitive, derivative, simple, and compound.

3. *A PRIMITIVE WORD* is not derived, but constitutes a root from which other words are formed; as, *faith*, *ease*.

4. *A DERIVATIVE WORD* is formed of a primitive and an affix or prefix; as, *faithful*, *disease*.

5. *A SIMPLE WORD* is one that can not be divided without destroying the sense; as, *an*, *the*, *book*.

6. *A COMPOUND WORD* is formed by two or more words ; as, *inkstand*, *book-binder*, *laughing-stock*.

VII. SYLLABICATION.

A SYLLABLE is a word, or part of a word, uttered by a single impulse of the voice.

2. *A MONOSYLLABLE* is a word of *one* syllable ; as, *home*, *love*.

3. *A DISSYLLABLE* is a word of *two* syllables ; as, *home-less*, *love-ly*.

4. *A TRISYLLABLE* is a word of *three* syllables ; as, *un-love-ly*, *lov-ing-ly*.

5. *A POLYSYLLABLE* is a word of *four or more* syllables ; as, *in-no-cen-cy*, *un-in-tel-li-gi-bil-i-ty*.

6. *THE ULTIMATE* is the *last* syllable of a word ; as, *ful*, in *peace-ful*.

7. *THE PENULT*, or penultimate, is the last syllable but *one* of a word ; as *māk*, in *peace-mak-er*.

8. *THE ANTEPENULT*, or antepenultimate, is the last syllable but *two* of a word ; as *ta*, in *spon-ta-ne-ous*.

VIII. ACCENT.

A CCENT is the peculiar force given to one or more syllables of a word. In many trisyllables and polysyllables, of two syllables accented, one is uttered with greater force than the other. The more forcible accent is called *primary*, and the less forcible, *secondary*.

2. *THE MARK OF ACUTE ACCENT* ['], *heavy*, is usually employed to indicate primary accent ; as, *Read'ing*.

3. *THE MARK OF ACUTE ACCENT* ['], *light*, is often used to indicate secondary accent ; as, *Maid'-serv'ant*.

KEY TO LETTERS AND SOUNDS.

I. TONICS.

1. ā, or e ; as, āle, veil : 2. ā ; as, făt : 3. ä ; as, ärm : 4. a, or ô ; as, all, cōrn : 5. â, or ê ; as, câre, thêre : 6. à ; as, lást : 7. ē, or ī ; as, wē, pïque : 8. ě ; as, ěnd : 9. ē, ī, or û ; as, hēr, sîr, bûr : 10. ī, or ȳ ; as, īce, skŷ : 11. ī, or ȳ ; as, īll, lŷnx : 12. ö ; as, öld : 13. ö, or a ; as, ön, whät : 14. ö, öo, or ü ; as, dö, fôol, rüle : 15. ü ; as, mûle : 16. ü, or ö ; as, üp, són : 17. ü, ö, or öo ; as, bull, wolf, wöol : 18. Ou, or ou ; as, Out, out.

II. SUBTONICS.

1. b ; as, babe : 2. d ; as, did : 3. ḡ ; as, ḡiḡ : 4. j, or ḡ ; as, jig, ḡem : 5. l ; as, loll : 6. m ; as, mum : 7. n ; as, nun : 8. n̄, or ng ; as, link, sing : 9. r ; as, rare : 10. Th, or th ; as, This, with : 11. v ; as, vat : 12. w ; as, wig : 13. y ; as, yet : 14. z, or s̄ ; as, zinc, his̄ : 15. z, or zh ; as, azure.

III. ATONICS.

1. f ; as, fife : 2. h ; as, hot : 3. k, or e ; as, kink, eat : 4. p ; as, pop : 5. s, or ç ; as, sense, çity : 6. t ; as, tart : 7. Th, or th ; as, Thorn, pith : 8. Ch, or ch ; as, Charles, rich : 9. Sh, sh, or çh ; as, Sharon, ash, çhaise : 10. Wh, or wh ; as, White, whip.—*Italics*, silent ; as, often (öf'n) : x for gz ; as, ex äet'.

THE ALPHABET.

a b c d e f g
h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u
v w x y z &

A B C D E F
G H I J K L
M N O P Q R
S T U V W X
Y Z &

THE ALPHABET.

a b c d e f g h
i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w x
y z

A B C D E F
G H I J K L
M N O P Q R
S T V W X
Y Z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

MONOSYLLABLES.

I. WORDS OF ONE AND TWO LETTERS.

WORDS OF ONE LETTER.

ā ī ū : A I O

SINGLE LETTERS PREFIXED.

Gū, nū, sū, lū, hū: hä: tū, dū.

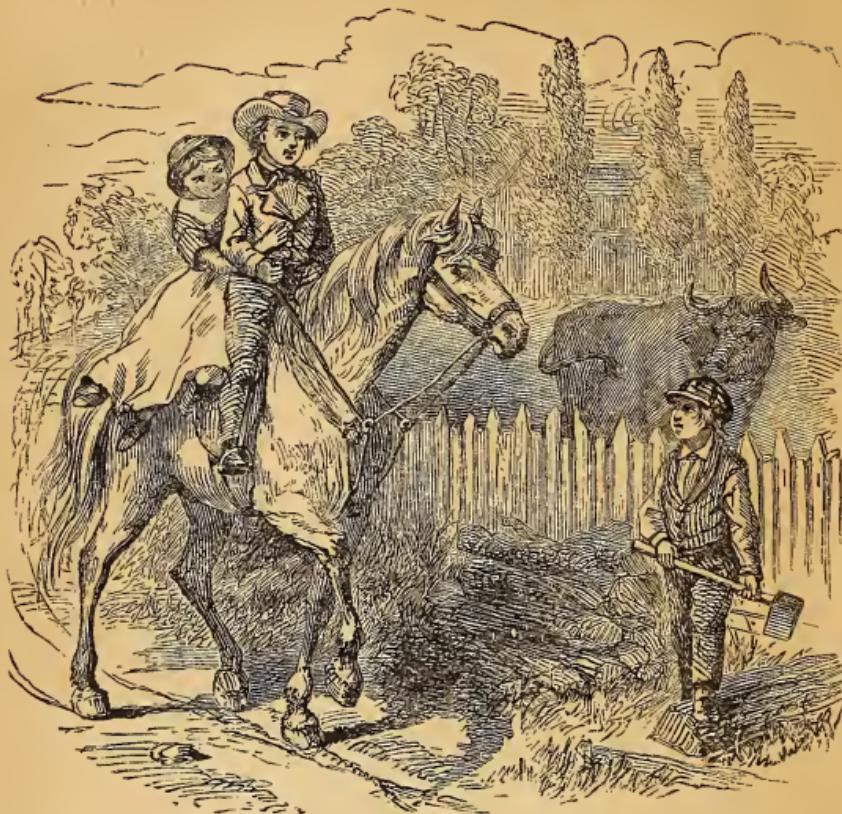
SINGLE LETTERS AFFIXED.

Am, än, ås, åt, åx: äh, äy: if,
ün, üs, üt: öf, ön, öx: ör: öh.

OTHER WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

Bē, hē, mē, wē, yē:
bū, fū, mū: üp, üs.

Go. I go so. Hä, ha, ha! So I
do. So we go. Do ye go as we
do? O, no, no!



Lo ! an ox. Am I on an ox ?
O, no ! Is it an ox ? If it be an ox,
do ye go up to it ? Ay, we do.

An ax. Is it an ax, or an ox ?
It is an ax. Ah, so it is. Ho ! be
by me ! He is of us. He is by
it. It is my ax. Oh fy ! he is
at it.

Go. I go so. Ha, ha, ha!
 So I do. So we go. Do ye go
 as we do? O, no, no!

Lo! an ax. Am I on an
 ax? O, no! Is it an ox?

An ax. It is my ax. Ah,
 so it is. He is of us. He is by
 my ax. Oh fy! so he is.

II. WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

SINGLE LETTERS PREFIXED.

1. Dāy, gāy, hāy, jāy, lāy,
 may, pay, ray, say, way: bān,
 bāt, ēān, ēāt, dām, fān, fāt,
 gas, gat, ham, has, hat, lax,
 man, mat, pan, pat, ram, ran,
 rat, sat, tan, van, vat, wax.
2. Fôr, nôr: ēat, shē: bít,

dĕn,	fĕn,	fĕt,	gĕn,	hĕš,	hĕt,
kin,	kit,	lit,	pin,	pit,	sin,
sit,	win,	wit:	ōat:	bĕx,	ĕön,
fĕx,	wĕn,	wăš:	two:	whĕ:	ewe:
ĕp,	sĕp,	sōn:	the	(thĕ).	



Is it day? O, no! Jay and May Fox can sit up, as the gas is lit.

Jay is my son. He can lay his hat by the cup. He has no gin in the cup. He has the kit. He can pat the kit. She can eat a bit of ham, in the pan.

May has a box. Who can pay the man for the box? She can. She has wax, a fan, and two pins, in the box.

The cat is the dam of the kit. She can sit on the mat. She was by the hay, to-day. A fat rat ran by. Can the cat eat a rat and a bat? We eat no rat, nor bat.

Is it day? O, no! Jay and May Fox can sit up, as the gas is lit.

Jay is my son. He can lay his hat by the cup. He can pat

the kit. She can eat a bit of ham, in the pan.

May has a box. The cat has a fat rat. She may eat it.

SINGLE LETTERS AFFIXED.

1. Ate, yeā: ānd, Ann, āsh,
 hād, hāg: ăwe, ôrb: ănt, ăsk,
 ăsp, ăss: bēe: bēd, bēg, bēt,
 hen, men, met, web, wed, wen,
 wet, yes, yet: hēr: īnk, īts:
 ōre, dōe, hōe, lōw, tōw: öff,
 öft, dōg, dōt, göd, göt, höd,
 hog, hop, hot, log, lop, lot,
 nod, not, sob, sod, sop, sot,
 top: tōo: ūse, mew: öne: how,
 now, sow: tōy.

O, how the hen can go! Now she is off. The dog is off, too. He has not yet got the hen.



Ask Ann if she, or my son, has got the hen. Do not sob, my son, if the hen hop up on the top of an ash log.

It is a hot day. The hay is not wet. The hen was in the lot. She ate a bee and an ant. Can Ann, or my son, get the hen?

Ann met two men who beg. The hen is for one of the men. He is not a sot.

The dog has a bed of tow. Ann has a cat. Her cat can mew. My son has a hog. Has he a toy hoe? Yes; and he can use it, too.

Q, how the hen can go! Now she is off. The dog is off, too. He has not yet got the hen.

Ask Ann if she, or my son, has got the hen. Do not sob, my son, if the hen hop up on the top of an ash log.

It is a hot day. The hay is not wet. The hen was in the lot. She ate a bee and an ant.

OTHER WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

1. Ace, āge, āim, āpe: āet,
 ādd, bāg, ēāb, ēāp, gāg, lād,
 laāg, lap, mad, map, naāg, nap,
 pad, raāg, rap, sad, sap, taāg,
 tap: äre, ärm, bär, eär, fär,
 jar, tar: ȧll, eȧw, jaȧw, laȧw,
 maw, paw, raw, saw, war: äir.

2. Ear, ēel, fēe, lēa, pēa,
 see, tea: dēn, ēbb, ēgg, ēlk,
 end, fed, fen, āget, jet, keāg,
 led, leāg, let, net, peāg, pen,
 pet, set, sex, ten, vex: ērr,
 fīr, sīr, būr, ēūr, fūr, pūr,
 ūrn.

3. Drāy, flāy, īce, īre, pīe,
 shy, sky, sly, sty, thy, try,
 vie, why: bīd, bīg, dīd, dīm,
 fib, fig, fix, gīg, him, hip,
 ilk, ill, jiāg, kid, lid, lip,

nip, piḡ, rib, rid, riḡ, rim,
 rip, sip, six, tin, wiḡ.

4. Fōe, ȫak, ȫar, ȫown, rōw,
 wōe: ȫob, ȫod, fōb, fōḡ, fōp,
 job, jot, mob, mop, odd, pod,
 pop, pot, rob, rod, wād: yōu.

5. Few, dew, hew, jew, new,
 pew: būḡ, büt, eūt, dūḡ, fūn,
 ȫum, ȫun, huḡ, hum, hut, juḡ,
 jut, lug, mud, muḡ, nut, pun,
 rub, ruḡ, rum, run, sun, sup,
 tub, tug, tun: pūt: out, our,
 ȫow, owl, vow: bōy, jōy.

The air is raw. Ten boys are on the ice. Six of the boys are far off. Ann and May Oak are on the ice, too.

See the big boy who has the odd fur cap. He may aim to get Ann by her arm, but he can not. She can



vex him. He can run by all the boys ; but he can not get by her. See him try.

It is fun and joy to be on the ice. One boy, in the cut, has a rod. May has one end of the rod. Why can not she go by him ?

One lad hit his leg, his jaw, and

his lip, on the ice. It was a sad job. He did rub rum on his jaw and on his lip.

The sun is now set. The big boy may get hay for our cow. The pig and the pet kid may eat, too.

If you are dry, Ann can get tea. You may eat an eel, a few eggs, and a pie. You may put the nuts in my new mug.

The air is raw. Ten boys are on the ice. Six of the boys are far off. Ann and May Oak are on the ice, too.

See the big boy who has the odd fur cap. He may aim to get Ann by her arm, but he can not. She can vex him. He can

run by all the boys; but he can not get by her.

It is fun and joy to be on the ice. One boy, in the cut, has a rod. May has one end of it.

III. WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

SINGLE LETTERS PREFIXED.

1. Brāy, eāge, eāpe, elāy, dāle, dāte, drāy, face, fail, flay, fray, gray, hate, jail, lace, mace, mate, nail, nape, pace, page, pate, play, race, rage, rail, rate, sage, sate, sway, nape, tape, wage.

2. Bānd, brān, eāsh, chāt, elād, elāp, erāg, eram, dash, drag, fa-et, flag, flap, flax, gash, glad, hand, hash, land, lash, mash, rant, rash, sand, sash, seab, sean, shad, sham, slap, snag, snap, span, stag, ta-et, that, trap.

3. Bärk, eärt, därk, därt, färm, gäpe, härk, harm, lark, park, part, sear, star, tart: eläw, dräw, fall, fläw, mall, tall, wall, want, warm, wart, yawl: eäre, däre, läir, räre: båsk, gäsp, lass, mäss, pant, pass, raft, rasp, task, waft.

4. Fēar, gēar, hēat, nēat, nēat, plēa, sēat, year, feel, reel: běnd, blēd, flēd, měnd, rěnd,

send, sled, tend, then, well, wend, when, yelk.
 said (sēd): bûrn, spûrn, tûrn.

5. Dîce, dîre, fîre, hîre, mîce, mîre, rîce,
 sire, tire, vice, wire: bîl, brîm, chîp, elîp,
 erib, drip, fill, flit, gîl, gîl, grim, grip,
 hil, kîn_k, link, milk, miîl, miîk, pill, piîk,
 prim, ship, skin, silk, sill, siîk, slip, slit,
 snip, spin, spit, till, this, trip, trim, twin,
 twit, whim, whip, will, wiîk.

6. Blôw, bône, eôde, eône, erôw, flôw, glôw,
 gore, grow, hone, mold, more, rode, show, snow,
 sown, stow, tone, tore, wore, zone, boat, goat,
 hoar, roar, soak: blôt, chôp, elög, döff, flög,
 gône, loft, plot, shop, shot, slop, soft, spot,
 stop, trot, swan, wând, wâsh, wâsp, what: shôe,
 your, trûe.

7. Fûse, chew, spew: chûm, drûm, drûb, grûb,
 grum, plug, seud, shut, slug, spun, stun: brow,
 down, gown, howl, plow, prow, pout, seow, sour:
 bôl, eôl, fôl, rôl, sôl, tôl.

DICTION EXERCISES.

THE gray rat is in a cage. Do not fray or rub the lace. Page and his mate may run a race. Hate no one. He did not rail at the man, in his rage. Eat a date. Sip sage tea. Men wage war. Do not fail to play. The man in the jail has a sad face. My tape is on a nail.

2. I am glad to get a band for my hat. The rash lad has a gash on his arm. He can pay cash for a sash, a lash, and a flag. He had a trap in his hand. The flax on that land is his. Do not put sand in the bran.

3. A dray, or cart, is on the farm. I want a warm tart. Hark! it is the lark. He is in the park. Do not fall, if the dog bark. I dare not gape. A part of the dart hit that tall lass. She has a scar on her hand. It is dark. I see a star. Do not mall that rare cat, if she draw her claw on his arm. Use care at the task. I saw a flaw in the wall.

4. Do not fear to sit on that neat seat. Do you feel the heat? He

said, "A new year is near." The dog fled. His paw bled. When you send the sled, I can mend it. She may turn the reel.

5. Will this lad hire the dice? It is a dire vice. Two mice are in a wire trap. Did he sink in the mire? A gill of milk will fill the cup up to its brim. Do not slip and let it drip. If you kill the mink, do not slit its skin. A whim led him to put the mill on a hill. That prim lass has a pink in her silk bag.

6. Blow the soft snow off this spot. The yawl, or boat, rode on the sea. That cone is bone. The fire in the ship did roar and glow. He tore the code. Your son rode a goat. He wore a red shoe. He shot a swan and a crow. Stop the nag, if he trot. Wash the blot off my wand, or rod. What is more true?

7. Fuse or heat the wax; but do not chew it. My chum, or mate, has a drum. I saw a slug and a grub. The plow is on the brow of the hill. Do not pout, if the dog howl. If you toil, do not soil your cap.

SINGLE LETTERS AFFIXED.

1. Bane, eane, dame, they: bank, damp, fang, lack, pang, rank, rang, tank: bärb, bärð, bärn, bæfh, eard, earp, marl, paſh: pævn, wærd, wærn, wærp, fôrm, fôrk.

2. Hére, lēad, lēan, lēap, fēed, sēek, sēem, thee: děnt, pěnt, shēd, těnt, thēm, wěnt: hērb, ēarl, fīrm, būrn, eūrb, eūrd, eūrl, fūrl.

3. Bide, bīnd, dīed, dīme, dīne, fīne, kīnd, kite, pied, pine, pint, ride, ripe, tīne, wind, wine: dīng, hīss, kīng, pīfh, sīng, tīnt, wīng, wind, with.

4. Dōte, fōrd, hōpe, lōfh, mōpe, nōte, oāfh, pope, robe: frōm, sōng: whōm, eōol, eōop, tōol: eūbe, eūre, hūge, tūbe, tūne, lieū, news, view: fūnd, gūm\$, hūmp, sūng, sūnk, dōe\$: eōok, wōol.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE dame has a cane. I warn you that the fang has bane in it. The bard sat on a damp bank. The tank was his bāth. The pāth near the barn is in the form of a fork.

2. Here is a tent. He went to seek thee. Lead that lean goat to the shed, and feed her. Did the hērb seem to bûrn? The firm earl is a man of rank.

3. You may pay a dime for the kite. I dine with the kind king. Did the swan hiss? Is her wing pied? I hear the wind in the pine. I sing, when I ride my fine nag. Do not sip wine.

4. Whom does she dote on? I hope he will be loſh to use an oath. I got a view of the ford as the bōat sunk. If I get the news, I will pay my note. When he sung the song, I saw his gums. Did he play a tune on that huge tube? The robe is as soft as wool. The cōök will cōol an egg.



OTHER WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

1. Bābe, bāke, eāke, eāme, eāve, fāde, fāme, game, gave, gaze, haze, jade, lake, lame, make, name, pave, rake, rave, sake, safe, same, sane, save, stay, take, tame, vase, wake, bait, gain.

2. Băck, brăd, eămp, chăp, elăm, erăb, dănk, drab, gang, hack, hang, hanăk, have, lack, lamb, lamp, lank, pack, plan, plat, sack, sang, sank, slab, slam, swam, tack, than, vamp: älmş, bălm, eălf, eălm, darn, garb, hälf, hard, harp, lard, lath, palm, yard, yarn.

3. Hălt, malt, salt, tălk, wălk, dăub, laud, dawn, fawn, gnaw, hawk, lawn, thaw, bōrn, eôrk, eorn, horn, lord, morn, sort: făst, lăst, măst, past, vast.

4. Mēre, bēad, bēak, bēan, dēal, eāch, eāſe, east, heap, meal, mean, ream, reap, veal, zeal, beef, deed, deem, deep, feed, free, glee, heed, keel, keen, keep, knee, meek, peep, reef, veer, weed, weep.

5. Bělt, běnt, běst, děbt, deck, děsk, fělt,
 held, helm, help, jest, kept, left, lent, less,
 melt, mess, neck, nest, next, peck, rent, seet,
 self, stem, text, vest, wept, west, dead, deaf,
 head : fěrn, gěrm, jěrk, pěrt, těrm, věrb, běrd,
 dírk, dírt, gírd, girl, girt, stir, wôrd, wôrk,
 worm, blûr, hûrl, slûr, tûrf, úrgé.

6. Díve, fífe, fíle, fíve, híve, lífe, like,
 lime, line, mild, mile, mind, mine, nígh, nine,
 píke, pile, pipe, ride, rínd, riše, ríve, sigh,
 size, tile, vile, vine, wide, wife, wild, wipe,
 wiše, lýre, týpe.

7. Chěn, dísh, fílm, físh, físt, gíft, gílb,
 grin, grit, hilt, hint, inch, itch, kiss, lift,
 lint, lisp, list, mint, miss, pick, quit, rich,
 rick, rift, risk, shin, sick, sift, skip, slim,
 smít, swim, thin, tick, whiz, wick, wilt, wish,
 wisp, myfh.

8. Bófh, eólt, eómb, eópe, eóve, dóme, dóse,
 doze, home, host, hove, joke, jolt, mole, molt,
 most, pork, post, roll, rope, rove, torn, vote,
 worn, wove, yoke, eoal, eoax, foam, gígoal, loaf,
 loam, roam, soap, door.

9. Bónd, eöst, erop, dock, döll, dröp, frög,
 tolz, long, loss, lost, mock, moss, moth, plod,
 pomp, pond, prop, rock, sock, toss : loše, móve,
 tomb, womb, boom, boon, boor, boot, doom, food,
 fool, hoof, hoot, loom, loop, mood, moon, nook,
 noon, pool, roof, room, root, soon, tool, rüle,
 ruše, brew, drew, erew, grew

10. Dūke, dūpe, fūme, Jūne, lūte, mūle, mūte, glue, stēw, suit: büff, būlb, būlk, būmp, būzz, euff, eull, elub, duck, dull, dumb, dusk, fuss, ġulf, gull, gush, hull, hung, hunt, hush, jump, luck, lull, lump, much, muff, musk, numb, puff, pulp, pump, rusk, seum, shun, snug, stud, stun, suck, swum, thus tuck, tuft, tusk, dōve, lōve.

11. Bułł, fūl, pułł, pušh, wölf, böök, foōt, good, hood, hook, look, rook, soot, took: loud, noun, thou: lōñ, jōñ, ôint, vōid.

DICTION EXERCISES.

1. HE may bake a cake for the babe. For the sake of his dear name, oh, wake to fame! Do not jade or tire that lame ox. The game was near a cave. The sane man is safe. A haze came on the lake. The piñk did fade on the same day. Save what you gain. He gave a vase, a rake, and a tame fox, to my son.

2. He hit the brad, or tack, with the back of my ax. He ate a bit of lamb, a clam, and a crab. The gang sang in the camp. That lank chap, or boy, swam on a slab. Vamp or mend my shoe. The air is dank, or damp. He may hang my sack on a peg. Darn my garb with yarn. He had more than hälf of the älms. The lard is hard. The cälf in the yard is near my drab hack.

3. If you walk on the lawn, do not halt to talk. His läst dawn and morn are pást. That fäst ship is on the väst sea. We can make läth of her mäst. That sort of lord will fawn. Can a hawk eat corn? He has salt in a horn.

4. Did each lad weep? He swam with ease in the deep sea. Feed the lamb with meal and beans. He gave that meek boy a mere bit of veal. The hawk can rend the beef with his beak. Did you reap that heap of weeds? The keel of the böat is on the reef.

5. She lent her best belt. His knee hit the desk. Do not jest with the dëaf lad; but help him. He left an egg in the nest. Ward West wept. Did the hen peck his head and his neck? Did the girl mend the rent in my vest? Do less for self. He wept for the dead. The tērm vērb means a word. Do not jerk the pert lad. A worm is on the tūrf. If you urge him, he will work.

6. I saw five boys dive and rise. I am nigh nine wise men. The

fife and the file are mine. Wipe that vile pipe. If it be a mild day, my wife will ride a mile.

7. The fish can swim in a dish. I wish to pick the mint. Miss Myth did kiss the babe on its chin. That rick of hay is the gift of a rich man. The slim lad is sick.

8. I saw a host of men vote. I have bōth pōrk and sōap at hōme. The mole did doze in the soft loom. I saw foam on the rope when the colt was at the goal, or post. She can get coal, and a loaf, at the next door.

9. He lost the cost of his crop. Did Ann Bond lose her doll? Do not hoot at the fool, nor mock him; but let him plod or move on. I saw a frog on a rock, by the pool, or pond. My sock and my boot are on the moss in the nook. The crew will soon want food. The twig grew from the root of an ash. I saw the moon, from a room near the roōf.

10. In June, the duke gave me a lute. If she stew the duck, it will suit me. If the mute lad fret and fume, and hit the mule with a club, I can not love him. Dull boy! why do you thus sit dumb? He had good luck near dusk, in his hunt; for he shot a buck, a gull, and a dove.

11. The bull did push and góre the wolf. He took the hood and put his foot on it. My book is full of cuts. Do not pull the hook; for I see soot on it. I will look at the rook, if I hear its loud cry. A noun is a name. Did he join the mob? Thou, O Lord, art good.

IV. MORE THAN FOUR LETTERS.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1. Bāste, bāthe, blāde, blāme, blāze, brāce,
brave, chafe, change, chase, erane, erape, erave,
eraze, drake, flake, flame, frame, glade, grace,
grade, grape, grave, graze, haste, paste, place,
plague, range, seale, serape, shade, shake, shame,
shape, shave, skate, slake, slate, slave, snake,
space, spade, stage, state, stave, strange, vague.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Brāin, chāin, chāise, elāim, drāin, fāith,
flail, frail, grain, paint, praiše, quail, quaint.

saint, snail, sprain, stain, strain, taint, trail, train, trait. Spray, stray. Eighth, freight, skein.

DICTION EXERCISES.

GRACE CRANE will baste or sew the vest. Do not blame the brave lad, if he bathe in the lake. The slave will shave that grave man with his keen blade. He can brace or tie the stave with a grape vine. Do not plague or move the girl with vague fear. Did he chase the snake with a spade? His shape, or form, is strange. Did Ann Drake change the frame on my slate? Do not chafe or rub the crape.

2. The frail lad has a weak brain. If he claim the quaint old chaise, do not stain or paint it. He can not taint the name of that saint, or good man. If he strain or sprain his arm, he can not use the flail. Will he pay for a quail, the grain, and my eighth skein of yarn?

—————♦♦—————
MONOSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1. *Bädge, bătch, blăck, blănd, blănk, brănd, eatch, champ, ehaşm, elack, elank, elash, erack, eramp, erank, erash, drank, flank, flash, frank, gland, grand, hatch, latch, match, patch, plank, plant, splash, prank, sealp, seamp, seant, serap, scratch, shall, shrank, slack, slash, smack, smash, snatch, spaşm, splash, sprang, stack, stamp, stand, strand, strap, thank, thrash, thwack, track, tramp.*

DICTION EXERCISES.

THAT scamp, or bad man, had a black badge on his arm. Will he catch cold this bland day? The crank fell, with a crash, into a chasm. I saw the nag stamp, and champ his bit, by the stack. You shall have my last batch of cake. If the frank lad snatch the plank and splash you, do not thwack, thrash, or beat him. Hear the clack and the clank of the slack chain.

—————♦♦—————
MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1. *Bärge, băths, eärve, chärgé, chärm, chärt, färce, gäpe, gnarl, halve, harsh, larch, large,*

march, marsh, parch, parse, paths, *psalm*, qualm, salve, searf, shark, sharp, smart, snarl, spark, sparse, stanch, starch, stark, start, starve, *wrath*.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Cräunch, däunt, fläunt, gäunt, häunch, häunt, jaunt, laugh, launch, taunt, vaunt. Hearfh. Guard

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE large barge, or bōat, near the baths, is in my charge. Halve the salve and put it on the cut, if it smart. Starch the scarf. Get a chart of the paths in the marsh. To gnarl is to snarl and show wrath. Sing a psalm in the sparse or thin wood. He went stark mad.

2. Do not daunt the gaunt dog, if he craunch a bone. Did he flaunt and vaunt on his jaunt, or trip? Launch the ship. Do not taunt him; but guard his heärth.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1. Chalk, dwarf, false, quart, seal'd, small, squall, stalk, stall, sward, swarm, swart, swaths, thwart, waltz, warmth, wharf.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Caught, eause, fault, fraud, fraught, gauze, naught, paunch, sauce, taught, vault: brawl, brawn, erawl, drawl, drawn, serawl, shawl, spawn, sprawl, squaw, straw, gôrge, hörse, nôrfh, seôrch, seôrn, shôrt, snôrt, storm, thorn, torch, wrofh: broad: bought, eough, fought, sought, trôugh, thought.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

SCALD a quart of milk. The smal. dwarf did squall for the chalk. The swart or dark man saw a swarm of bees on a tall stalk. The warmth will dry the swaths of hay. I got the sward, or tûrf, near the wharf.

2. I caught my horse in a gorge, or pâss, of the hills. He thought they fought for a good cause. Pause with your scrawl; for a fraud is fraught with naught that is good. He bought the gauze, or thin silk, and the shawl.

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

1. Flâre, glâre, seârce, seâre, shâre, snâre, spare, square.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Chair, thêre, whêre, swear, their.

DICTION EXERCISES.

SPARE a share of that cake; for it is scarce. The flare and glare of the fire will scare the bird. You stare at the snare in the square.

2. Thêre is thêir chair. Where did he swear?

MONOSYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1. Blâncb, blâst, brâncb, brâss, châff, chânce, chant, elasp, elass, erraft, dance, flask, glance, glass, graft, grant, grasp, grass, lance, lanch, lasts, prance, quaff, shaft, slant, staff, trance.

DICTION EXERCISES.

THE flask is glass, not brass. The blast blew the chaff off the läfhs. Did a chance glance blanch her face? Chant or sing for the class, as they dance on the grass. Grasp a lance, a shaft, or a staff, and lanch it at the horse, if he prance by; but do not let it glance.

2. You may clasp hands, while the storm lasts. Grant King has a fine graft for that dwarf thorn-tree. Scald the milk, and then let all quaff it.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1. Glēbe, sehēme, sphēre, thēme, thēsē.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Beard, beast, bleach, bleak, blear,
bleat, breathe, cease, cheap, cheat, clean,
clear, cleat, cleave, cream, crease, dream,
drear, eaves, feast, freak, gleam, glean,
heath, leaped, league, lease, leave, peach,
plead, please, preach, reach, scream, sheaf,
sheath, sheathe, sheaths, smear, sneak, speak,
spear, squeak, squeal, streak, stream, teach,
tease, treat, tweak, weave, wheat, wreath,
wreaths, yeast.

3. Bleed, breed, breeze, cheek, cheer, cheese,
creed, creep, fleece, fleet, green, greet, kneel,
queen, queer, sereen, sheen, sheep, sheet, sleek,
sleep, sleet, sneer, sneeze, speech, speed, spleen,
squeeze, sleep, steed, steer, street, sweep, teeth,
three, wheel, wheeze: brief, chief, field, fiend,
fierce, grief, grieve, niece, pierce, priest, shield,
shriek, siege, thief, thieve, tierce, wield, yield.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THESE lads may play on the glebe, or tūrf. That scheme, or plan, is good for men in our sphere, or rank in life.

2. Please not to tease or vex the babe; but teach it to speak. What freak led her to tweak his nose, and to smear his beard with cream? She will glean a sheaf of wheat by the clear stream. Did that beast with blear eyes eat heath? If she buy some clean yeast and a cheap peach, do not cheat her. Can she weave wreaths? Did he preach on that bleak and drear day? If you reach the sheaf, sheathe the dirk.

3. A league is three miles. My niece will not shriek, if her nose bleed. The sheep with that fine fleece is of a rare breed. The fierce chief rode a fleet or fast steed. Greet the queen in the green field. The priest will read a brief speech. Make the thief yield in the street.

MONOSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1. Běnch, blěnd, blěss, chěck, chěss, chěst,
eleft, elench, erept, eress, erest, delve, dense,
depth, dregs, drench, dress, dwell, fence, fetch,
fresh, hedge, helve, hence, knell, length, pence.

2. Pledge, press, quell, quench, sense,
shelf, shell, shred, sketch, sledge, slept,
smell, smelt, speck, spell, spend, stench,
strength, stress, stretch, swell, swept, tempt,
tense, tenth, theft, thence, thresh, trench,
twelfth, twelve, wedge, whence, wrench.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Breadth, breast, breath, cleanse, death,
dread, dreamt, health, meant, realm, spread,
stealth, sweat, thread, threat, tread, wealth:
friend: guess.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE bench is by the fence. Play chess. Fetch some cress from a spot not far hence. Will snow and salt blend? Do not drench your dress with the dregs. He crept the length of the hedge. Did he delve or dig for ten pence?

2. He left a tenth of his grain, and a twelfth of his gold, as a pledge of his good faith. Wrench the wedge out of the log. If the twelve men have sense, they can quell the mob. Quench the fire. Whence came the stench, or bad smell? In fell strength, the wind swept the wreck, and left not a shred. Twelve girls may spell.

3. My friend lēaped the breadth of the room. I dreamt that each breath of wind spread death in that realm. A guess will not cleanse the ship, nor spread her sails. They meant to get his wealth by stealth.



MONOSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1. Clērk, mērge, nērve, pērch, sērve, spērm,
stern, swerve, terse, verge, verse.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2.	Dearth, earth,	hearse, learn,	search,
yearn:	bīrch, chīrp,	dīrge, fīrst,	flīrt,
mirth,	quirk, shirt,	skirt, squirm,	squirt,
third,	thirst, twirl,	whirl:	world, worse,
worst,	worfh,	seourge:	būrnt, būrst,
chūrl,	churn,	eurse,	chūrch,
purge,	purse,	seurf,	durst, nūrse,
			spurt:
			myrrh

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE verse is terse. The stern clerk, if he serve you, will not swerve from the true way; for he has nerve. Did the bird perch or sit on the verge, or rim, of the dish?

2. When did you first learn that there was a dearth, or want of food, in that town? Is the dead boy in the church, or in the hearse? The earth thirsts. In her search, she saw the worst nurse in the world. The birds chirp on the old birch. The first shirt is worse than the third. In her mirth, the flirt tore her skirt. If you twirl or whirl the worm it will squirm. He durst not take your purse to buy the myrrh.

MONOSYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1.	Blight, blind, blithe, bribe, bride, bright,
brine,	chide, child, chime, Christ, erime, drive,
fight,	flight, glide, grind, grieve, knife,
knives,	light, lithe, ninth, plight, prięe, pride,
prime,	prize, quite, scribe, shine, shrine, slice.

2.	Slide, slime, smile, smite, snipe, spice,
spike,	spile, spine, spite, splice, squire, stride,
strike,	stripe, swine, thigh, thine, thrice,
thrive,	tight, tithe, tribe, trice, tripe, trite,
twice,	while, whine, white, writhe.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Height: *eries*, *dries*, *flies*, *pries*, *tries*:
guide, *guile*, *guise*: *scythe*.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

Did the east wind blight or blast the corn? Do not chide nor
fright the blind child, if he lose the knife. That blithe or
gay lad may grind the knives. What was the price of the ninth
slice of meat? If the bright moon shine, my bride, or wife, will
drive the horse.

2. You may slide twice or thrice on my sled. Do not smite or
strike my thigh with a spike. Did that white dog of thine whine
when he saw the snipe? Do swine thrive in a tight pen? The strife
will cease, while the squire is nigh.

3. When the bird tries, it flies to a great height. As soon as the
sun dries the grass, my guide will use the scythe.



MONOSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1. *Bilge*, *bliss*, *brick*, *bridge*, *bring*, *brink*,
brisk, *chill*, *chink*, *chintz*, *click*, *cliff*, *eling*,
clink, *crimp*, *cringe*, *crisp*, *ditch*, *drift*, *drill*,
drink, *fifth*, *filch*, *filth*, *fling*, *flint*, *frill*,
fringe, *frisk*, *glimpse*, *grist*, *hinge*, *hitch*, *midst*,
mince, *niche*, *pinch*, *pitch*, *prick*, *prince*, *print*.

2. *Quick*, *quill*, *quilt*, *quince*, *ridge*, *rinse*,
serip, *script*, *shift*, *shrill*, *shrimp*, *shrink*, *since*,
singe, *sixth*, *skiff*, *skill*, *sling*, *smith*, *sniff*,
splint, *sprig*, *spring*, *squib*, *squint*, *stick*, *stiff*,
stilt, *stint*, *stitch*, *strict*, *strip*, *stick*, *stiff*,
swing, *switch*, *thick*, *thill*, *thing*, *think*, *thrift*,
thrill, *trick*, *trill*, *twist*, *twitch*, *which*, *whiff*,
whisk, *whist*, *width*, *wince*, *witch*, *withe*, *wrist*.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Sieve: build, built: nȳmph, sȳlph.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DO not fling pitch on the bilge of the cask. Be brisk, and bring DO the fifth brick. I had a glimpse of the bridge, near the brink of the cliff. A print of the prince is in the niche. The fringe on the chintz, and the frill on the shirt, are fine.

2. If you have skill, be quick! spring into the skiff, and shift the oars. Since my sixth spring, I think I have been strict in all things. The smith ate some shrimps, a quince, and a mince-pie. Will the quilt shrink, if you wash and rinse it? That swift horse will twitch and break the thill, if you hit him with a switch, or a wifhe.

3. He will build the hut, if it has not been built. Can a nymph or a sylph use a sieve?

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MONOSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1. Chōke, chōṣe, elōṣe, elōthe, elōthes, elōve. droll, drone, drove, force, forge, ghost, globe, grope, gross, grove, knoll, porch, probe, prone, prose, quote, quoth, rogue, seold, seope, seore, seroll, shone, shore, shote, slope, slofh, smoke, smote, snore, spoke, sport, stole, stone, stove, stroke, stroll, strove, sword, thoſe, vogue.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Bloat, boast, eloak, eoach, eost, eroak, float, hoarse, loafh, loathe, roast, shoal, throat, toast: flōor: eourt, gourd, mourn, sourcē, though, growth, known.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HE chose to quote prose. Did they choke the rogue that stole the clothes? They came in great force, at the close of the day, and

smote a score of men with the edge of the swōrd. She spoke those words in sport. I saw a shote on a knoll in the grove. Did the stove smoke? Did he fōrge your name on the scroll? "I know," quoth the droll man, "what is in vogue, or most in use."

2. Though rum bloat the man, you are not loath to sell it. I shall loathe or hate her, if she boast. If the cloak is in the coach, you can keep your thrōat warm, and not get hoarse. The bōat is on a shoal, or sand-bank, near the coast, or shore. Did you note the growth of the gourd in that rich mold? Does the cat molt, or shed her hair? I saw a piece of toast on the floor of the court, or hall. Would they mourn, if the source, or first cause, of the crime was known?

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MONOSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1. Blōck, blōtch, brōnze, brōfh, elōck, elōfh, elōths, eopse, erock, eross, erotch, dodge, dross, flock, frock, frost, froth, gloss, knock, lodge, notch, prong, prompt, seoff, seotch, shock, solve, stock, strong, throb, throng, tongs, troth, wrong

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Chaps, quash, squad, squash, squat, swamp, swash, swāfh, wānd, wātch, yācht.

“ DICTATION EXERCISES.

A COPSE is a wood of small growth. Is it wrōng to notch the block? When the sun shōne, she put a elōfh on the bronze clock. When the strong man was wroth, he drove back the throng with the tongs. Do not crock or soil the frock; for it has a fine gloss. Did that cross dog chase the flock? Did the frost make you cough? Knock at the door of the lodge, or hut.

2. He hit the beast with his wand, or rod, on its chaps. He gave a gold watch for his yacht, or boat. He led a squad, or small band of men, into the swamp.

MONOSYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. *Mo_{ve}, pro_{ve}, who_{se}.*

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Blōom, bōoth, brōod, brōōm, chōōsē, drōōp,
gloom, goose, groom, groove, loose, moose, noo_{se},
proof, roost, sehool, seoop, shoot, sloop, smooth,
soothe, spool, spoon, stool, swoon, swoop, tooth,
troop: eroup, group, route, youfh, wōund: eru_{de},
prude, pru_{ne}, spruce, truce, tru_{th}: fruit.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

CAN you prove whose book it is? Did he move it?

2. The fruit tree wa_s in bloom. Get a broom, a spool, a spoon,
a stool, and some prunes, at the booth. That spruce or neat group of
youth told the truth, while at school. If the groom lose the noo_{se},
the horse may run on the smooth turf. Choose a fat goose for the
men in the sloop. Can that crude or green fruit give the child the
croup? Did he shoot a moose and wōund its leg?

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Flūme, flūte, plūme.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

WHEN John went to the mill, he fell into the flume. Hūgh
has a plume for his hat. Keep your mind pure. You may
play a tune on my flute.

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1. Blūff, blūsh, blūnt, brūsh, būd_{ge}, būnch,
eluck, elung, elump, erush, erust, erutch, drud_{ge},
drunk, dun_{ce}, flung, flush, grud_{ge}, gruff, grunt,

hunch, judge, lungs, mumps, pluck, plump,
 plunge, plush, pulse, punch, scrub, shrub,
 shrug, shrunk, skulk, skunk, slung, snuff,
 struck, strut, stuck, stuff, stump, stunt,
 swung, shrum, thrush, thrust, thumb, thump,
 truck, trump, trunk, truss, trust.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Fr^{nt}, glo^e, m^{nth}, sh^{ve}, spon^{ge}, tong^{ue}:
 blood, flood: touch, young, tough (t^{uf}).

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THERE is a clump or bunch of trees on the bluff, or steep bank.
 He clung to the crutch when he was drunk. Hens cluck. Pigs
 grunt. I trust you will not budge, or stir. Will the judge drudge
 or toil while he has the mumps? Did the skunk skulk by a stump?
 I saw a thrush on the trunk of a tree.

2. There was blood on the front door. The young man has a tough
 stick, a glove, and a sponge, in my box. Touch the salt with your
 tongue. Was there a flood last month?

MONOSYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

1. Br^{ok}, er^{ook}, sh^{ook}, st^{ood}: eould, shou^{ld}.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HE shook his crook at the sheep, as he stood by the brook. He
 should eat, if he could.

MONOSYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bounce, bound, cloud, couch, douse,
 drought, flounce, flour, found, fount, gouge,
 ground, grouse, hound, lounge, mound, mount,
 mouse, mouth, ounce, pouch, pounce, pound,
 proud, round, rouse, seour, seout, shout,

shroud, slough, snout, sound, souse, south,
spouse, spout, sprout, stout, trout, vouch.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Brown, browſe, clown, crowd, crown,
drown, drowſe, frown, growl, ſeowl.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

Did the hound clear the slough at one bounce, or bound ? I saw the proud scout mount his horse and ride round the mound. Lounge on the couch. She got flour on the flounce of her dress. I saw a mouse douse its mouth into the fount. The drouth, or want of rain, at the South parched the ground. Did he scour the wood when he found the grouse ? My spouse, or wife, caught a trout with that stout hook.

2. That sound was like the shout of a crowd. The brown cow will browſe the gräss. If the dög growl, will the clown frown ? Will they drown the scout, if he drowſe ? Do not scowl, while the crown is on your brow.

MONOSYLLABLES—OI (ɔɪ) IN OIL.

1. Brôil, chôïce, grôïn, hôïst, jôïnt, jôïst,
moist, noiſe, point, poiſe, quoit, spoil, voice.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

Boil a joint of that choice meat. Poise the joist, and hoist it up to that point. Your quoit struck the poor man on his groin. If you make too much noise in this moist air, you may spoil your voice.

V. MONOSYLLABLES PRONOUNCED ALIKE.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

Design to tell what ean ail the Dane. He ate eight plums, and drank ale. Hold my bale while I bail the bōat. The spread is baize. Win your bays. The Bey has a bōat in the bay. That base man sings bass. Braid the lash. The ass brayed. Break the flax with a brake. A snake chased the chaste girl. I would fain know

why you feign to build a fane. His faint heart led him to use a feint, or false show. What was his fate at the grand fête? The words, "The cloth frays," are a phrase.

2. Did the pale man drop that large pail? Did you note that hale man's odd gait, as he passed through the gate, in the snow and hail? I saw the great eōk grate the rōt. Hey, bōy! stir the hāy. The knave broke the nave, or hub, of my wheel. He laid down his hat, and helped lade the ship that had lain so lōng at the fōt of the lane. The maid made her hōd. The male child lost the main chānce to send my note by mail. If the horse neigh, grāsp his mane. Nay; it was plain that he was in no maze to see the growth of the maize. You will pain him, if you break that plane or flat pane of glāss. Plāit her hāir. Get the plate of fruit, I prāy you. The cat has her prey.

3. If it rain, I will loose the rein, and ride fast in the sleigh. If that king reign, he will slay us, and raze our town. Raise the sail of the sloop, if the sun's rays are warm. Eat some steak, if it be for sale. Drive a straight stake into the ground. Can you wade the strait? If he weighed the girl, he knows her weight. If you wait, you may hear a tale of a dog's tail. If the cake is on the trāy, weigh it. The trey in cards has three spots on it. Give up your wāy of life. You want no veil in the cool vale. The vain lad will būrst a vein, if he try to reach the vane on the barn. The lash made the dog wail, and left a wale on his flesh. Mōōnsh wane or waste. Is a cart a wain? Her waist is small.

4. Drive the tacks with the back of the adz. He adds a drachm to my tax. The bad man bāde him drīnk a dram. Did he jam his hand on the jamb? The cat laps milk. Heed the lapse of time. That lax or slāck man lacks bread. Throw the hay off the rāck. Wrack is a sea-plant. Wrap up well. Rap the dōr. They tracked the ox on that tract of land.

5. Ought we to pay aught for that ark, or bōat? That mark is an äre. My heart was sick, when he shot the hart. He made all the holes with an awl. The bald Gaul bawled for a ball of yarn. If you eall, do not bawl. Haul the hay to the hall; but do not gall the horse. Paul may get a caul for Ann's hāir. Did the pall swāy? The cat's soft pāws have clāws. Read the elāuse, and then pāuse.

6. Was the hēir to this land e'er in want of pure air, ère he left hōme? Did he bear the fāir child on his bāre arms? Pay their fāre by stage. I saw a hāir in the hāre pie. Pāre a pāir of peārs. Do not stāre at the stāirs. Do not tear the dress, if you weār it. Wheat and tāres grew thēre. He lōst eāste when he cāst her off. I will pay your drāft, or bill, for the drāught horse.

7. Let the bee be. Do not beat the lad with a beech rod, if he eat a beet. The boat in the creek is near the beach. The wheels crēak

Bēer brought the dead man to his biēr. He made a breach in the wall with the breech of his gun. To cede is to yield or give up. Birds eat sēed. To cēre is to smear with wax. The seer saw a sear or dry leaf. The seal on my note was red. Ceil the room. Seel means to close the eyes. The dear boy fed the deer. It is quite a feat to write with one's feet. Flee from the flea. Did milk frēeze on the friēze, or nap? Once Greece was free. See the grease spot.

8. His sore heel will "heal." Here we can hear him. You need a key for the dōor. Knēad the dōugh. The sled is kneed. The ship is at the quay (kē). Sheep feed on the lea near the lee shōre. Leach the ashes. Leech the wōund. I would as liēf as not tear out the lēaf. The boat leaks. Do not eat leeks. The mean can have no meed. Drin_k mead. His miēn I love. Mete out the meat for those that meet here. To keep the peace, the peer gave a piece of land. Build a piēr, or wharf. To pīque me, she went up to the top of the peek. I hēard the peal of a gun. The peār has a thin peel.

9. If he read a scene from that play, I wil shake a reed at him. I have seen the fish that were caught in that sēine. While they reek with blood, they wreak their wrāsh on those weak men. Did you see the deep sea last week? The sleeve did seem to have no seam. He sees them seize the ship on the high seas. Get the sleave of the silk. It is sheer shame to shear sheep in March. Did he steal the steel chain? The sweet girl has a suīte of rōōmṣ. As I drive the team, the air seems to teem with flies. With a tear she looked at a tier of the slain. It is time, I ween, to wean the child.

10. Our guest guessed that the belle would ring the bell. She is well-bred. Eat bread. He led the wretch to the cell. Did the ill child retch? He sent the lad to sell some lead. Pay ten cents for the sweet scent. He read the red bōok. What reck ye of the ship's wreck? If he step up, wrest the knife from him. He can rest on the stēppe, or vāst wild plain.

11. On my bīrth-day, I took a bērth in the bōat. Put what you ēarn in the ūrn. I put your fūr cap on the fir-tree. Wear fūrs. Fūrze is a shrub. I hēard the hērd. I saw a pēarl in the brook that pūrlṣ through the grove. The sērf swam in the sūrf. A sūrge, or large wave, wet my sērge cōat.

12. The fish bite in that bight, or small bāy. We buy tea by the pound. The site of my house is in sight of the town. Cite him to come. They climb the high rocks in that cold clime. I will hide one eye and hie to my hōme. Beasts die. Dye the yarn. If you hide the riće, I will find it. The judge fined me. They hied to that rise of ground. The bold knight came by night. Lie down. We make soap of lye and grease. Will rye make niće bread? The rock is of gneiss. She sighed. Her neck is wry, or tūrned to one side. If the

choir sing, bring a quire of paper. Rime means white frōst. The words rhȳme. Is that rite of the church right? The wright can mend the wheel and write a note. You slight my sleight, or trick, of hand. His style is tērse. Take time to climb the stile, or steps I know where wild thyme (tim) grows.

13. A rat had been (bīn) in the bin of grain. If they gild the book, the guild, or club, will pay for the gilt. If he did kill my son in the lime-kiln, his guilt must be known. I hēard him sing a hymn in the inn. Limn or paint the limb of a tree. Did the lȳnx break the links of the chain? She missed her ring in the mist. I saw nits on the calf. Knit a sock. Wring out the eloth.

14. The bold man bōled well. Pin the cape with her brōoch. Brōach the cāsk of ale. A bore bore the dog on his tusk. He bōred a hole in a bōard. He pūt the boll of a plant into my bowl of milk. Bole is fine clay, not eōarse. Trace the eōurse of the stream. The beau (bō) shot with a bōw. Has the pēar a cōre? To drill the corps (kōr) at the fōrt is his fōrte. Put on your cōat and drive the sheep out of the cōte. Will the doe eat dōugh? In the fōre part of the dāy, I saw fōur men go fōrth for the fōurth time. Glōze not sin. The eōal glōws. I have hēard him grōan since he has grōwn stout.

15. That hōrde, or tribe, will hōard eōrn. He hōeš the corn with a hoe. Ho! he has a hole in his hōse. That lone man knows that I want the whōle lōan. The ox lowed when I struck his nose. When a mote was in his eye, I hēard him mōan. I know a load of grāss is mown; for I mowed it. Lo! the man lies low in the moat. That lode, or vein, of ōre is rich. O John, did you ūe him? Oh, for shame, he owed him for the ode. We went ū'er the lake with one ūar.

16. He struck my poll, or head, with a pole. He pōres ū'er a book Pōur out tea. He rowed the boat. She rōde the mule in the rōad. The rōe can swim. Rōw the boat. Learn by rōte what he wrōte. Smell the rōše. The trees are in rōws. The slow lad may eat a slōe. My shoe has a sole. His soul can not die. Sōw the rye so; and then sew (sō) my cōat. Birds sōar. I felt a thrōe of pain, as I strove to thrōw the tōad with my sōre hand. The king's throne was thrown down. He tōwed the boat. Put tow on your sore toe. I told the tale. He tolled the bell. I toled the sheep with salt.

17. I did not throw a knot. I found a key and a lock near the loch or lake. Dōeš he bruise his hands when he brews beer? The brūt is that the brūte was slain. The crews of the ships will crūise for a mōnth. Does he whoōp when you roll your hoōp? The rūde boy knows that a rōod of land is one fōurth of an āere. I have a stōup of wine on my stoōp. She, too, may go to town with the two boys. He threw a stōne thrōugh the pane. The wind blew the blue elōf. If it were once lōst, I knew that Hugh could get no elūe to my new ring.

The pay for that clew, or ball of thread, is due. Dew is on the grāss. Hew the wood that is of a dark hue. While you muse, the cat mews. Birds flew up the flue. They slew my son. Do not slue the sled round.

18. Buy all but the butt of wine. The dun has dōne the deed. Dōst thou see the dust? Nōne knew the nun. The wall is plumb. Get some plums for my son. Pay the full sum. The rōugh winds blew off her ruff. Wōuld you go to the wōod when the sun shines? She wrūng her hands when I rung the bell. Seull the bōat. His skull is thick. Give a tōn of hay for a tūn of wine. The fowl was on a bough. Bow to our friends an hour hence. Do not foul our well. On our rōute, we dug these rōots.

PART II.

DISSYLLABLES, ETC.

I. WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1.	A' ble, a' gue,	ā' eōrn, al ien	ā ere (ā' ker), (ā' ker),	ā' ged, (ān'shent),
	ān' gel, a' ker,	a' pex, base' ness,	a pron bla' zon,	ba' by, (brā' zher),
	bra' vō, ease' ment,	ea' ble, cham' ber,	ēām' brie, chang' ing,	ea' ret, chāst' en,
	era' zy, dan' ger,	Dan' ish, fa' vor,	ēha' os, drā' mà,	fa' ble,
	fa' mōs, fa'tal,	gla' zier	fa' grant, (glā' zher)	ga'ble,
	game' ster,	hast' en,	gra' cious,	grate' ful,
	gra' vy,	ha' tred,	la' bel,	la' bor,
	la' dy,	lame' ness,	la' tent,	la' zy.
2.	Mān' ger, na' tion,	mā' tron, na'tive,	nā' dir, (nāt'yer),	nā' ked, na' val,

pa' geant,	pa' per,	past' ry,	pa' thos,	pa' tron,
pa' tience,	ra' dix,	ra' ven,	ra' zor,	sa' ber,
sa' chem,	sa' ered,	Sa' tan,	serap' er,	sha' dy,
shak' en,	spa' cious,	state' ly,	sta' tion,	stran' ger
ta' ble,	tak' en,	trad' er,	va' eant,	va' eate,
va' por,	va' ry,	wa' fer,	wa' ger,	wa' vy.

3.

A bāse',	ar rānge,	be hāve',	bro eāde',
eas eade,	çham pagne',	çhi eane',	de prave',
dī late',	dis grace',	en ǵage,	e rase',
es trange,	grī mace',	in ane',	es eape',
in nate',	in sane'	in flame',	in hale',
		mis place',	pa rade',
			se date'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

4.

Bail' iff,	eai'tiff,	dai' ly,	dain'ty,
dai' ry,	dai' sy,	gait' er,	pain' ful,
plaint'ive,	prai' rie,	rai' ment,	rain' y,
trai' tor,	wain' seōt,	waist' band :	ab stain', ae quaint',
ap praiše',	at tain',	a vail',	be wail', çham paign',
eon strain',	de elaim',	de tail',	de tain', dis dain',
ex plain',	main tain',	ob tain',	pre vail', re frain',
re tail',	re tain',	up braid'.	

5.

Cray' on,	dray' man,	gay' ly,	lay' man,
may' or,	pay' ment,	play' ful,	way' ward :
as say',	be tray',	de lay',	af fray',
bou quet	(bo kā'),	hei' nous,	dis may',
in veigh',	ey' ry :	eon vey',	way lay',
			neigh' bor,
			weight' y
			o bey',
			pûr vey'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THAT agèd baker is able to make famous bread. Sow an acre o*í* land with acorns. That Dānish brāvo is an alien from an ancient town. The gracious lady made a cāmbrie apron for our baby. Blazon or deck the robe with gold lace. A brazier is one who works in brass. The baseness of that lazy gamester moved my hatred. The glazier

will set a pane of glass in the casement. His fall from the apex of the gable caused his lameness. Latent means not seen. The w^ound was fatal, or deadly. Read this drāmā. The goods in the chamber are in a state of chaos.

2. My patron left some paper in the māngē. The matron will make some pastry, if we vacate the table. That naked native was a sachem, or chief. The stately stranger stood by the spacious station for our ships to see a naval pageant. Pathos means warmth, or that which moves our best feelings. Radix means rōōt, or a word from which others are formed. Satan does not regard sacred things. A raven was taken near that shady spot. The trader sold a razor, a saber, a scraper, and a box of wafers.

3. Champagne will inflame, abase, and deprave the sedate man. Replace and arrange the brocade. Inhale the vapor from the cascade. Erase the mark. Did the insane man use a chīēāne, or mean trick of art, to escape? You disgrace me, and estrange my friends. Do not derange nor misplace the things.

4. The plaintiff daily sent the bailiff to take the caitiff. The dainty gaiter was painful to the dairy-maid. Do not upbraid him if he pick a daisy on the prairie. I hēard the plaintive moan of the traitor. Paint the wāinseōt. Retail raisins. Retain the raiment. Constrain him to refrain or abstain from the use of ruin. Detail a fit man to appraise the champaign land. If he declaim, and maintain the right, he will prevail.

5. The drayman has a load of crayons. That playful, wayward girl will gayly sing. The layman left the payment with the mayor. Quell the affray. I will betray you, if you waylay the man. Convey the bouquet to my neighbor. Obey me. Inveigh at a heinous crime, for a weighty cause. Birds purvey for the young in their eyry.

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DISSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

I.	Ab' sençē, ad' vērb,	āe' me, ag' ate,	āe' rid, ag' ilē,	ād' der, al' leȳ,
āl' um,	am' ble,	am' bush,	an' areh,	an' ġer,
an' ġle,	an' ġry,	an' kle,	an' tie,	an' vil,
Ar' ab,	ar' rant,	ar' id,	ar' rōw,	as' peet,
as' pen,	afh' lēte,	at' om,	az ure (azh'), ax' le,	
bab' ble,	bad' ness,	bal' ance,	bal' lad,	bal' lot.

bap' tim, bar' rack, bar' rel, bar' ren, bar' rōw,
 bat' ter. bat' tle, black' ness, blank' et, bran' dy.

2. Căb' bage, eăb' in, eăck' le, eăl' lōw,
 eam' phor, ean' dle, ean' dy, eap' tain, ear' ol,
 ear' rot, eatch' up, eat' tle, eav' ern, cham ois
 (shăm'my), chap' el, chap' lain, chap' ter, elam' ber,
 elan' gor, clap board (klăb'bōrd), elar' et, elas' sie,
 elat' ter, dağ' ġer, dam' age, dan' druff, dan' gle,
 fab' rie, faç' île, fal' lōw, fam' ish, fan' çy,
 fat' ten, flan' nel, flat' ter, frag' île, fran' chise.

3. Găb' ble, găl' lop, găm' ut, găn' ġrene,
 gar' ret, gas' trie, gath' er, glad' ness, gram' mar,
 gran' ite, grav' el, grand eur (grănd' yer), grand' sîre,
 gran' üle, hab' it, had' dock, hal' berd, hal' lōw,
 ham'mock, hand'euff, hand' ful, har' rōw, hav' ing,
 hav' oe, jack' et, jag' gy, jal' ap. jan' ġle,
 jas' mîne, jas' per, jave' lin, lack' ey, land' seăpe,
 lan' ġuage, lan' ġuish, lan' ġuor, lan' tern, las' so,
 lath' er, mad' ness, mağ' ie, man' age, man' ful,
 man' gle, man' go, mar' rōw, mas' tie, mat' in,
 mat' ter, mat' tress, max' im, nap' kin, nar' rōw.

4. Păd' dle, păd' lock, păl' ace, păm' per,
 pan' ther, pan' try, par' ish, par' rot, pas' sage,
 pas' tern, pat' ent, pat' ter, plaç' id, plan' et,
 plas' tie, plat' ter, răd' ish, rag' ged, ram' ble,
 ran' sack, rap' îne, rapt ure (rapt' yer), rath' er,
 rat' tle, rav' el, sad' den, sad' dle, sad' dler,
 sad' ness, saf'fron, sal' ad, sal' lōw, sal mon
 (săm'mun), sal' ver, sam' ple, sam' pler, sand' wich,
 sap phire (săf'fir), sat' in, sat' ire. sav' age.

seaf' fold, seat' ter,	shad' ōw, shag' gy,	shal' lop,
shal' lōw, shan' ty,	shat' ter, slat' tern,	span' gle,
spar' rōw, spat' ter,	stag' ger, stag' nāte,	stan' ̄chiōn,
stan' zā, stat' ue,	stat' ure, stat' ute,	tab' let,
tack' le, tal' lōw,	tan' ēgle, tar' iff,	tar' ry,
tas' sel, tat' ter,	tat' tle, thank' ful,	trag' ie,
tran' quil, tran' script,	tran sient (trān' shēnt),	trav' el,
trav' erse, val' or,	val' ue, vap' id,	wag' on.

5. A bāsh',	a dāpt',	at tāch',	at tāck',
ea bal', ea nal',	era vat', de eamp',	de eant',	ex pand',
de tach', dis patch',	dis traet', en aet',	mis hap',	ro mance',
ex panse', fī nance',	for bāde', gī raffe',		
mo rass', rat an',	re lapse', re lax',		

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HIS absence from the barrack wāṣ caused by a battle. Alum is acrid. The arrow that hit his ankle came from an ambush. That agile athlete is an Arab. When near the acme, or top, of the hill, she lost her balance. Note the anger and adverse course of that arrant or very bad man. Sing a ballad. The aspect, or lōōk, of the adder made me shake like an aspen. That agate has an azure hue. He bought a barrow, an axle, a blanket, and a barrel of brandy. Note the badness of this arid, barren land.

2. The captain ate a carrot, and some cabbage and catchup. That purse is made of chamois. The chaplain read a chapter in the chapel. The cattle famish. Pigs fatten. Hens cackle. Do callow birds carol? That fragile dagger can not damage the clapboard. He has camphor and claret in the cup. I do not fancy dandruff. Is he a classic, or writer of the first rank? Did that facile town yield its best franchise? That warm fabric is flannel.

3. Geese gabble. He threw his lasso, when his horse was on a gallop. If the wound gangrene, he will languish for days on that narrow hammock. Hallow or keep sacred that granite church. My grand sire, having a javelin and a halberd, made great havoc. The grandeur of the landscape caused gladness. Grammar treats of language. Can you manage his madness by magic? He has a handful of granules,

or little grains. The lackey left a napkin, a jacket, a lantern, and a handcuff, on my mattress in the garret.

4. That ragged boy would rather paddle the boat than ride in the wagon. The savage panther broke the padlock. Do not pamper the child; for he had a radish, a sandwich, and some salmon and salad, on the salver. With a tragic air, and a shadow of sadness on his brow, he said, "Value time; for life is transient." With other rapine taken when the palace was ransacked, I saw a sapphire, or blue stone, of great value, a satin robe, gold spangles and tassels, a parrot, and a sparrow. She wrote a stanza on my tablet. His mind was placid, tranquil, or calm, when his plastic or forming hand drew the sketch. Do not shatter that statue near the stanchion, or small post.

5. Adapt the cravat to the boy's use, and attach it to his neck. Take the ratan and abash the cabal. Dispatch my finance, or rent, by mail. He forbade us to attack the giraffe.

DISSYLLABLES—*A* IN ART.

1.	Al mond	(ä' mund),	är' bor,	ärc'h' er,
areh' ives,	are' tie,	ar' gue,	ar' my,	arm' or,
art' ful,	barb' er,	bar' gañ,	bar' ley,	bar' ter,
ear' bīne,	ear' go,	ear' mīne,	ear' pet,	ear' tridge,
char' coal,	char' ter,	dark' ness,	dar' ling,	farm' er,
fa' ther,	far' thing,	gar' den,	gar' ment,	gar' net,
gar' ter,	hard' en,	hard' wâre',	har' ness,	harts' horn,
har' vest,	jant' y,	jar' gon,	lar' board,	lard' er,
large' ly,	mar' ble,	mar' gin,	mark' et,	mar' ten,
mar' tin,	mar' tyr,	mar' vel,	par' cel,	par' don,
par' lor,	pars' nip,	part' ly,	part' ner,	part' ridge,
sar' easm,	sear' let,	spark' le,	star' ry,	start' le,
starv' ing,	tar' get,	tar' tar,	var' let,	var' nish.

2.	A fär',	ä hä',	a jär',	a lärm,
a pärt',	ba zar',	be ealm',	be half',	çī gar',
de part',	diş arm',	dis eard',	dis charge',	em bark',

en large', *gui* tar', mi rage (me räzh'), mus taçhe',
pla eard', re gard', re mark', re tard', un bar'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Daunt' less, gaunt' let, jaun' dice, laugh ter (läf' ter), laun' dress, laun' dry, saun' ter: ser' geant: heark' en, heart' less, heart' y: gua no (gwä' no).

DICTATION EXERCISES.

MY father has an almond-tree in his garden. The artful archer left his armor in the arbor. I will hit the target, if I can get a cartridge for my carbine. If the farmer harvest the barley next week, bargain for it. Will papä' and mammä' pardon you, if you use sarcasm? Is that janty bird a partridge, or a martin? Will the marten kill hens? Have they marble in the Arctic zone?

2. Unbar the door, and leave it ajar. He cried *aha!* when he heard the guitar. His remark was in regard to a mirage. The alarm of fire, at the bazar, was heard afar. Enlarge the placard. The cigar burnt his mustache (müs täsh').

3. Hearken to the hearty laughter of that dauntless sergeant, as you saunter by. Buy some guano. I saw the laundress at the laundry



DISSYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1.	Al' der,	al' spīce,	al' most,	al' so,
al' wāys,	bald' rick,	eal' dron,	fall' en,	fal' ter,
hal' ter,	pal' sy,	pal' ter,	pal' try,	quar' ter,
swarfh' y,	thral' dom,	wāl' nut,	wāl' rus,	war' ble,
war' den,	war' fāre,	war rior	(wār' yēr),	wār' rant,
wa' ter,	wharf' aäge:	ap pall',	a thwart',	a ward',
ba şalt',	ex alt',	in stall',	re ward',	with al'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Au' burn, aue' tion, aud' it, Au' gust,
au' thor, au' tumn, eau' eus, eause' way, eaus' ing,

eaus' tie,	eau' tion,	daugh' ter,	fau' çet,	gaud' y.
haugh' ty,	lau' rel,	maud' lin,	naught' y,	pau' per,
plau' dit,	sau' çer,	sau' cy,	sau' sage,	slaugh' ter,
vault' er :	ap plaud',	ap plause',	as sault',	a vaunt',
be eause',	de bauch',	de fault',	de fraud',	ex haust':
aw' ful,	awk' ward,	awn' ing,	baw' ble,	haw' thorn,
law' ful,	law' yer,	mawk' ish,	taw' dry,	taw' ny.

3.	Bôr' der,	eôrd' âge,	eôr' ner,	eôr' net,
eor' nice,	eor' sâir,	eorse' let,	cor tege	(kar' tâzh),
eor' tex,	dor' mant,	dor' mouse,	for' çeps,	fôrt' nîght,
for' tress,	fort une	(fôrt' yûn),	for' ty,	for' ward,
gor' ȝeous,	hor' net,	mor' bid,	morn' ing,	mor' sel,
mor' tal,	mor' tar,	nor' mal,	north' ern,	orb' it,
por poise	(pôr' pus),	or' ehis,	seorn' ful,	short' en,
sor' did,	tor' pid,	tor' por,	tor' toïse,	vor' tex :
ab hor',	ab sorb',	æ eord',	a dorn',	as sort',
eon form',	dis tort',	ex hôrt',	ex tort',	for lorn',
in dorse',	in form',	per form',	re form',	re morse',
re şort',	re tort',	sub orn',	trans form',	un born',

DICTION EXERCISES.

BRIDS warble in the alder by the water. She almost always has allspice in her cake. Wârfâre will not make the warrior falter nor palter. The caldron has fallen. That swarthy man will remain in thraldom, or bondage; for the warden has a wârrant. If a bear be athwart the pâth, he can not appall me. Award the reward.

2. An auction was held at Auburn, last August. Caution your daughter not to be haughty nor saucy; and not to use caustic words. The applause at the caucus was hêard on the causeway. I saw a laurel, or bay-tree, near the hawthorn hedge. Who wants that tawdry bauble? His face is tawny or sunburnt.

3. As the corsair passed the northern corner of that gorgeous fortress, with a cortège of forty men, an arrow pierced the border of his corselet. Will the dormant dormouse and tortoise be in a torpid state

for a fôrtnight? Is a porpoise in its normal state when in the water? If my son indorse that forged note, absorb the estate, and extort a loan from that forlorn girl, I will abhor him. I will exhort him to conform to your rules. Remorse led him to reform.

DISSYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

1. Bâre' ly, eâre' ful, châr' y, dâr'ing,
 par' ent, par' ing, rare' ly, shar' ing, star' ing,
 ware' house : a ware' be ware', in snare', pre pare'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Fair' ness, fair' y, gair' ish, hair' y :
 par terre (par târ'), whêre' fôre : for bear'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

I WAS barely sharing some pears with my friends. The parent was chary or careful not to prepare his son to be daring in crime. I was aware that he was staring at the warehouse. If you beware, he will rarely insnare you.

2. A wish for fairness led him to forbear. That hairy man said that he saw a fairy. Her dress was gairish or gaudy. Wherefore did he go into the parterre, or flower garden?

DISSYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1. Aft' er, än' swer, bâsk' et, eâsk' et,
 eas tle (kâs' sl), chaff' y, chan' dler, fast' en,
 glass' y, mass' ive, mas' ter, mas' tiff, pass' pôrt,
 pas' tîme, pas' tor, past ure (pâst' yer), plas' ter,
 raft' er, slan'der : a baft', ad vance', a ghast',
 à lâs', à mäss', as kance', à slant', en chant',
 en hance', re past', sur pass', un elasp', un mask'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

AFTER the chandler filled a basket with candles, the mastiff took it into that massive castle. The master has a passport. Fasten the horse, if he is not in the pasture. Do not slander the good pastor. Answer me. Alas ! I must advance and unmask. Amass true wealth. Did his repast surpass mine ?

DISSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1.	Bē' ing,	çēre' ment,	dē' cent,	dē' mon,
e' diet,	e' ven,	e' vil,	fe' līne,	fe' ver,
gen' ius,	le' gend,	le' ver,	pe' nal,	pre' cept,
pre' cinct,	re' al,	re' flux,	re' gion,	se' eret,
se' quel,	se' riēs,	te' trärēh,	tre' mor,	ve' nal,
ve' to :	ae çede',	ad here',	aus tere',	eo here',
eom plete',	eon çede',	eon vene,	ef fete',	ex treme',
im pede',	pre cede',	re cede',	re plete',	re vere',
se cede',	se erete',	sin çere',	su preme'.	

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2.	Bea' eon,	beak' er,	bea' ver,	clean' ness.
dea' eon,	ea' ger,	ea' gle,	ea' glet,	eas' el,
ea' sy,	fear' ful,	feat ure	(fēt' yer),	grea' sy,
hea' then,	mea' ger,	mea' ſles,	pea' eock,	peace' ful,
rea' ſon,	seam' stress,	sea' ſon,	sea' ward,	slea' zy,
squeam' iſh,	ſtreak' ed,	trear' ele,	trear' ſon,	trear' tise,
trear' ty,	weak' en,	wea' ry,	wea' ſel,	year' ling :
an neal',	ap peal',	ap pear',	ap pease',	ar rear',
be neath',	be queath',	be reave',	bo hea',	eon ceal',
eon geal',	de cease',	defeat',	de mean',	diſ eaſe',
en dear',	en treat',	im peach',	in erease',	mal treat',
re lease',	re peal',	re peat',	re treat',	re veal'.

3.	Bee' <i>hive</i> ,	bee' <i>tle</i> ,	cheer' <i>ful</i> ,	deep' <i>en</i> ,
fee' <i>ble</i> ,	fee' <i>bly</i> ,	flee' <i>gy</i> ,	free' <i>dom</i> ,	free' <i>man</i> ,
gree' <i>dy</i> ,	nee' <i>dle</i> ,	peer' <i>less</i> ,	pee' <i>vish</i> ,	stee' <i>ple</i> ,
twee' <i>zers</i> : a gree',		a sleep',	be <i>seech</i> ',	be <i>seem</i> '.
be <i>tween</i> ',	ean teen',	ea <i>reer</i> ',	eon peer',	de <i>eree</i> ',
de gree',	dis <i>reet</i> ',	es teem',	ex <i>ceed</i> ',	fore <i>see</i> ',
fu <i>see</i> ',	gen <i>teel</i> ',	gran <i>dee</i> ',	grant <i>ee</i> ',	in <i>deed</i> ',
les <i>see</i> ',	mo <i>reen</i> ',	pro <i>ceed</i> ',	re <i>deem</i> ',	set <i>tee</i> ',
sue <i>ceed</i> ',	trust <i>ee</i> ',	tu <i>reen</i> ',	un <i>seen</i> ',	ve <i>neer</i> '.

4.	Ei' <i>ther</i> ,	leis <i>ure</i>	(lē' zher),	nēi' <i>ther</i> ,
seiz <i>ure</i>	(sēz' yer) :	eon <i>ceit</i> ',	eon <i>ceive</i> ',	de <i>ceit</i> ',
de <i>ceive</i> ',	per <i>ceive</i> ',	re <i>ceipt</i> ' :	peo' <i>ple</i> :	an <i>tīque</i> ',
ea <i>price</i> ',	ma <i>chine</i> ',	ma <i>rīne</i> ',	po <i>lice</i> ,	ra <i>vīne</i> ',
rou <i>tine</i> ',	u <i>nique</i> ',	va <i>lise</i> ' :	griōv' <i>ous</i> :	a <i>chieve</i> ',
ag <i>grieve</i> ',	be <i>lief</i> ',	be <i>lieve</i> ',	be <i>siege</i> ',	eash <i>ier</i> ',
frōnt <i>iēr</i> ',	re <i>lief</i> ',	re <i>prieve</i> ',	re <i>trieve</i> ',	sor <i>tie</i> '.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE austere or stern tetrarch will adhere to the king's edict. Even this decent being tells a legend of a demon. That soil is effete or barren. In a precinct of that region, they bought cerement to wind round the dead hero. Will that venal man veto a penal law? I will concede that you saw the reflux, or flowing back, of the tide. Read the series of tales. The sincere man will revere the laws of the supreme or greatest judge.

2. The sailor was not fearful when he saw a beacon. The weary seamstress has treacle in that greasy cup. The deacon saw a beaver, an eagle, a peacock, a weasel, and a yearling colt. Conceal the sleazy silk beneath the table. Do not maltreat the old man, but appease him. If the disease cause his decease, he will bequeath his wealth to a stranger.

3. The beetle is by the beehive. The feeble freeman feebly fought for freedom. That peerless girl is not peevish. Veneer the settee. Indeed, if we succeed and are discreet, we can buy some moreen, a canteen, and a fusee. I beseech you, if that grandee is your compeer, to name him for a trustee.

4. I believe that he will either deceive or aggrieve you. If you have leisure, I will show you a machine that is neither antique nor unique. The caprice of the people led to this grievous wrōng. The police made a seizure of the valise, in a ravine, near the frontier. If the marine force besiege the fōrt, we will march to its relief, when our friends can make a sortie, and retrieve their lōss.

DISSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1.	Běck' on,	běd' ding,	běd' lam,	běd' stead,
bel' fry,	bel' lōw,	bel lōws	(běl' lus),	bet' ter,
bev' el,	bless' ed,	bless' ing,	cen' taur,	ehem' ist,
cher' ub,	elev' er,	dee' ade,	del' uge,	des' pot,
eeh' o,	ef' fōrt,	el' bow,	emp' ty,	en' gīne,
ěp' oeh,	er' rand,	er' rant,	er' ror,	ex' tant,
fend' er,	fer' ry,	fes' ter,	fet' id,	fet' lock,
freck' le,	fres' eo,	ȝen' tīle,	ȝen' tle,	ȝest' ure,
helm' et,	help' ful,	hem' lock,	kět' tle,	lěg' er,
lep' er,	let' ter,	let tuce	(lět' tīs),	lev' ee,
lév' el,	meeh' lin,	med' al,	med' dle,	mel' lōw,
mel' on,	mem oir	(měm' wär),	mer' it,	mer' ry,
mes' sage,	mess'māte,	meth' od,	neph ew	(něf' yu),
nes tle	(něs' sl),	neth' er,	net' tle,	nev' er.

2.	Pěl' let,	pěn' cil,	pěp' per,	pěr' ish,
pes' ter,	pes' tle,	pět' al,	plen' ty,	pre cious
(prěsh' us),	pref' ace,	prel' ūde,	ques tion	(kwěst'yun).
ref' ūge,	rel' ie,	rel' iet,	rep' tīle,	res' in,
res' pīte,	rev' el,	scēp' ter,	sehed' ūle,	see' ond,
self' ish,	selv' edge,	sen' ate,	sen' tence,	sev' en,
sev' er,	sex' ton,	shek' el,	shel' ter,	shep' herd,
sher' iff,	skep' tie,	speck' le,	splen' did,	splen' dor,
tem' pest,	tem' ple,	ten' ant,	ten' der,	ten' don,

tep' id, ter' ror, fhresh' old, treb' le, trem' ble,
 tres' pass, twen' ty, vel' lum, vel' vet, ven ison
 (věn' zn), ver' y, ves' sel, vest ure (věst' yer),
 Wednes' dāy, wel' eōme, wěl' fāre, wheth' er, yěl' lōw,

3. A běd', a bět', ae čěpt', ae čěss',
 a dept', ad dress', al lege, a mend', an nex',
 as cend', as sess', at tend', at tempt', a vengě',
 be get', be hest', be quest, be set', bûr lěsque',
 ea det', ea ress', eol leet', eom menče', eom mend',
 eom pel', eon demn', eon dense, eon fess', eon neet',
 eon sent, eon tend', eon temn', eon tempt', eon tent',
 de feet', de fend', de fense', de pend', de press',
 de scend', de teet', de test', dis pense', dě rěet',
 dis seet', dis sent', dis tress', dě věst', ef feet',
 e leet', e reet', ex cel', ex cept, ex empt',
 ex peet', ex pel', ex pense', ex press, ex tend'.

4. Fāre wěll', fě něsse', fo měnt', for gět',
 ga zette, gro tesque', im mense', in dent',
 in feet', in fest', in speet', in tense',
 in tent', in trench', in vent', mo lest',
 of fence', op press', neg leet', por tend',
 pos sess', pre pense', pre tend', pre text',
 pre vent', pro fess', pro pel', pro teet',
 re fleet', re fresh', re gret', re lent',
 re pent', re press', re quest', re sent',
 re trench', re vengě', se leet', re speet',
 sus peet', sus pense', trans cend', trans gress', un less'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

5. A ny (ěn' ný), ma ny (měn' ný) :

a gain',	a gainst' :	brěak' fast,	elěan' ly,	elěans' ing,
děaf' en,	děaf' ness,	feath' er,	head' aehē,	heav' en,
heav' y,	jeal' ous,	lead' en,	leath' er,	leav' en,
mead' ōw,	meas ure	(mězh' ūr),	peaſ' ant,	pheaſ' ant,
pleas' ant,	pleas ure	(plezh' ūr),	read' y,	stead' fast,
stead' y,	threat' en,	treas ure	(trezh' ūr),	wěap' on,
weath' er,	zeal' ot,	zeal' ous :	in stead' :	heif' er :
jeop' ard,	leop' ard :	friend' ship.		

DICTION EXERCISES.

MY messmate made an ēffōrt to beckon to the man in the belfry. There was nēither bedding nor bedsteads in that bedlam, or madhouse. Can the chemist cure the lēper? The deluge may bear away the levee. My merry nephew read a fable of a centaur, or beast that was thought to be hälft horse and half man. Pay for the kettle, the fender, and the běllows. I saw an engine near the ferry. There was much merit in the fresco, or painting on the wall. Buy some iettuce, and a mellow melon. Read the memoir. A decade of years means ten. They never had method in the nether or lower room.

2. The prelate says that pellet, or little ball, is precious. The preface, or rather prelude, to the song waſ good. I relish plenty of pepper on my venison. She has a splendid velvet vesture, or dress. The seven men in that vessel must perish, if she find no shelter from the storm. The sheriff has a second schedule of the selvedge. The skeptic would not give a shekel to the starving shepherd. The sexton saw a rěptile on the threshold of the temple. On Wednesday, twenty men were at the yellow house.

3. Did you abet the adept in his attempt to gain access to my room, when I was abed? Collect the assets, and accept the behest. I detest such burlesque, or fun. Be content to contend for the right, and to defend all that are in distress. Do you expect to be exempt from faults? Extend the time of my payment.

4. Do not forget to inspect the gazette, and read the farewell address. I intend to possess that grotesque or odd painting, unless I can select a better one. If she, by a finesse, or artful trick, impel him to revenge her wrongs, I can not respect her. The sun is an immense ball. If you relent, her success will end your suspense. His acts portend or foreshow that he will relent and repent.

5. Any cleanly child may have breakfast. Many zealous peasants

have heavy weapons. Headache and deafness again mar my pleasure. The weather is pleasant. That jealous man speaks against friendship. I saw a treasure in the meadow. A leaden ball hit my neighbor. Do not jeopard your life, if the leopard seize the heifer. Is that zealot too zealous?

DISSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1.	Clēr' gy, fer' vid, mer' chant, per' jure, serv' ile, ver' diet,	çēr' tāñ, fer' vor, mer' cy, per' son, ster' ling, verd ure	fēr' tīle, her' mit, mer' māid, ser' mon, thēre' fōre, ver' bal, (vērd' yūr), ver' min,	fēr' vent, ker' nel, per' feet, serv' ice, ver' dant, ver' tex.
2.	A lērt', a vert', de şerve', dī vert', in ert', in vert', pre şerve', sub merge',	as pērse', eo erçe', dis cern, e merge', in fer', ob şerve', re fer', sub serve',	a vēr', eon çern', (diz zērn'), ex pert', in sert', per verse', re şerve', su perb',	a vērse', de fer', dī vergē', in verse', pre fer', re vert', trans verse'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3.	Earl' dōm, ear' ly, earth' quāke, earth' ū, re search':	ear' ly, learn' ed, çīr' ele, çīr' eus, sīr' lōin, vir' gin, eourte' sy,	earn' est, pearl' y : fir' kin, skirt' mish, skirt' ing, thir' tēen, in firm' : jour' nal,	earth' en, re hearse', firm' ness, wor' ship, jour' ney : ad journ' .
4.	Bûr' den, bur' ly,	bûr' dock, burn' ish, eur' dle,	bûr' gess, eur' few,	bûr' glar, eur' lew,

eurs' ed,	eur' tain,	fur' long,	fur' nace,	fur' nish,
fur' ry,	fur' ther,	fur' tive,	gur' net,	mur' der,
murk' y,	mur' mur,	nurse' ling,	pur' ple,	pür' pört,
pur' pose,	purs' er,	stur' geon,	sur' face,	sur' feit,
sur' geon,	sur' ly,	Thurs' day,	tur' key,	tur' moil,
tur' nip,	tur' tle:	ab surd',	eon eür',	de mür',
dis burse',	dis turb',	in eur',	oe eur',	re eur',
re turn',	un hurt',	u surp':	guer' don:	myr' tle.

DICTION EXERCISES.

THE clergy of that church preach fervent or earnest sermons. The fervid heat will kill the verdant herbage. That hermit is a person of sterling worth; and, thëreföre, it is certain he will not perjure himself. The merchant sent a verbal message by his servant. The nervous man stood on the vertex, or top, of the hill.

2. This alert and expert man can disperse the crowd. I aver that this perverse man did asperse and desert that superb lady. If he be averse to the deed, I will coërce him. I infer, from his concern, that he can not avert the evil.

3. At the age of thirty, the learnèd man gained the earldom. The earthquake broke the earthen-wares. The worthy virgin kept a journal on her journey. They voted to adjourn the meeting. Bid thirteen girls courtesy?

4. The burly burglar, after the murder, bore his cursèd burden a furlong. The curfew was rung at eight o'clock. The curlew flew to the burdock. Furnish a purple curtain for the further room. The clouds by the furnace are murky, or dark. If the purser return, I will disburse the funds on Thursday.



DISSYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1.	Bi' as,	Bi' ble,	bi' ped,	bi' valve,
bri' dle,	bri' er,	brin' y,	çi' der,	çi' pher,
eli' mate,	eli' max,	eri' er,	eri' sis,	di' et,
di' ver,	di' verse,	driv' er,	fi' at,	fi' nal,
fi' nite',	Fri' day,	grind' stōne,	içe' bërg,	i' dle,
i' dol,	ire' ful,	i ron	(i' ern),	i' vy.

2.	Li' ar, li' lae, pli' ant, ri' val, slim' y, spi' ral, tri' fle,	li' çense, li' on, pri' vate, sci' on, sli' ness, sti' pend, tri' fler,	like' ly, pi' bröeh, ri' ot, si' ren, spi' der, ti' ny, vi' and,	like' wiſe, pi' rate, rip' en, sli' ly, spi' nal, tri' al, vi' tal.
3.	Ad viſe', a riſe', a stride', be nign', eon spire', de light', de ſire',	A bide', a light', ar rive', at tire', be tide', eon trive', de prive', de ſpiſe',	æ quire', a like', as eribe', a while', ea nīne', de çide', de rive', de spite',	ad mire', a live', as pire', bap tize', eom bine', de file', de scribe', dī vide',
4.	ig nite', in ſpire', out ride', re fine', re vile', sub ſide', trans pire',	En tīce', im bibe', in vite', per ſpire', re quire', re vive', ſuf fice	en twīne', in çite', o blīge', pre cīse', re quite', sa line', (ſuf fiz'), un ripe',	es quire', in eline', o pine', pre ſide', re ſign', sub ſeribe', ſur priſe', un tried',

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

5.	Un tie' : çy' ele, shy' ness, eom ply', es py',	be guile', çy' press, hy' phen, al ly', de ery', Ju ly',	dis guis'e' : hy' son, hy' rist, ap ply', de ny', re ply',	buy' er : ly' rist, a wry', de sery', sup ply'.
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DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE idle crier has a bias for cider. The Bible tells us not to worship idols. When the crisis came, the ireful driver struck the horse with a bridle. Bipeds have two feet, and bivalves two shells. The icebergs in that cold climate are almost as hard as iron.

2. Liars, misers, and pirates shall all likewise perish. A tiny spider has its web on a lilac. Though this drink has a vinous flavor, he can sell it without license. The dart pierced a vital part of the striped beast.

3. When you arrive, alight at the door. If you admire the place, I advise you to abide there awhile. The concise advice of my benign friend will delight you. I desire the priest to baptize the child. Can you divine or guess how he will decide the question?

4. Did that unwise man entice his son to imbibe or drink rum. If the esquire preside, he will oblige you to use precise language. Did that sublime speech excite no surprise? That unkind child must not get unripe fruit.

5. The lyrist will beguile your pain with his harp. A cycle is a round of years. Untie my shoe. Decry and defy the tyrant. In July, I will buy a supply of hyson tea.

DISSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1.	Bib' ber,	bick' er,	bid' der,	bid' ding,
big' ness,	big' ot,	bill' et,	bill ion	(bil' yun),
bil' lōw,	bish' op,	bit' ter,	bit' tern,	blis' ter,
brind' ed,	bris tle	(bris' sl),	chick' en,	chim' ney,
chis' el,	çin' der,	cis' tern,	cit' y,	civ' ie,
civ' il,	erip' ple,	erit' ie,	dig' it,	dim' ple,
din' ner,	dis' eord,	dis' taff,	dis tieh,	dis' triet,
dit' to,	driv' el,	driv' en,	fick' le,	fid' dle,
fif' ty,	fig ure	(fig' yer),	fil' bert,	fil' let,
fin' ger,	fin' ish,	fit' ness,	frig' ate,	frig' id.
2.	Gib' bous,	gid' dy,	gin' ger,	gip' sy,
giv' er,	glim' mer,	glis ten	(glis' sn),	glit' ter,
hic cough	(hik' kūp),	hith' er,	ill' ness,	im' pulse,

in' dex,	In dian	(iñd' yan),	in' flux,	in' got,
in' jure,	in' most,	in' ner,	in' quest,	in' seet,
in' stant,	in' step,	in' stinct,	in' ward,	jin' gle,
kid' nap,	kin' dle,	kin' dred,	king' dom,	kins' man,
kitch' en,	kit' ten,	lil' y,	lim' it,	linch' pin,
lin' en,	lin' ger,	lin' net,	lin' seed,	list en
(lis' sn),	lit' ter,	lit' tle,	liv' er,	līve' lōng.

3.

mil' ler,	Miñd' dle,	mïd' nïght,	mïd' riff,	mïl' dew,
min ion	mil' let,	mill ion	(mïl' yun),	min' gle,
(mïn' yun),	min' strel,	mir' ror,	mis' chief,	
mit' ten,	mix ture	(mïkst' yer),	nim' ble,	nim' bly,
nip' ple,	phthis' ie,	pict ure	(pikt' yer),	pig' eon,
pig' my,	pil' fer,	pil' grim,	pil' lar,	pil' lōw,
pin' çers,	pip' pin,	piq' uant,	pis' tol,	pitch' er,
pit' y,	piv' ot,	print' er,	pris' on,	prith' ee,
quick' en,	quin' şy,	quiv' er,	rib' bon,	rig' id,
ring' let,	rip' ple,	risk' y,	riv' en,	riv' er.

4.

shil' ling,	Scïñs' şors,	serïb' ble,	script ure	(skript' yer),
sick' ness,	shin' gle,	shiv' er,	sick' en,	sick' le,
sim' ple,	sig' nal,	silk' en,	sil' van,	sil' ver,
sin' gle,	sin' ew	(sin' nū),	sin' ful,	sing' er,
sin' ner,	sin' ner,	sir' up,	sis' ter,	sit' ter,
sit' ting,	skill' ful,	skim' mer,	skin' ny,	skit' tish,
slip' per,	sliv' er,	smit' ten,	sniv' el,	spike' nard,
spin ach	(spïñ'ej),	spir' it,	splint' er,	sprin' kle,
sprink' ling,	spring' y,	stif' fen,	still' ness,	stin' gy,
swim' mer,	swiv' el,	thick' en,	thick' ness,	thim' ble,
this' tle,	thith' er,	tick' le,	tim' ber,	tim' id.

5.

tink' er,	Tinct ure	(tingt' yer),	tän' der,	tän' gle,
	tink' le.	tin' sel,	tip' tōe,	tit' ter,

trīb' ūne,	trib' ūte,	trick' le,	trim' ming,	twink' le,
twit' ter,	vie' ar,	vie' tim,	vig' il,	vig' or,
vil' lagē,	vil' laín,	vine' yard,	viš' it,	viš' or,
viv' id,	vix' en,	whip' stōck,	whis' per,	whis' tle,
whit' tle,	wid' ūw,	will' ful,	wil' lōw,	win' dōw,
wing' ed,	win' ner,	win' ter,	viš' dom,	wit' ty.

6.	A brīd̄ge',	ae quit',	ad mit',	af fl̄et',
as sist',	be gin',	eon sist',	eon vince',	de piet',
de sist',	dis miss',	dis tīnct',	e elipse',	el lipse',
e quip',	e vince',	ex ist',	ex tīnct',	for bid',
for give',	in fliet,	in frīngē',	in sist',	o mit',
pre diet',	pro lix',	quad rille	(ka drīl),	re scind',
re ſist',	re striet',	sub mit',	un til',	with in'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

7.	En' gland,	pret' ty :	breech' es :	bus' y :
wom' en :	guilt' y,	guin' ea :	erys' tal,	cyn' ie,
gym' nast,	gyp' sum,	hys' sop,	lyr' ie,	mys' tie,
stryeh' nīne,	syn' od,	syn' tax,	syr' inge,	sys' tem.

DICTION EXERCISES.

AFTER dinner, those bibbers will finish the wine. Do not bicker with the bidder, when bidding. Bitterns are bitter. A billow struck the frigate. The bishop is no bigot. The city gave a civic crown to the civil cripple. A cinder from the chimney did blister my finger. If the critic cause discord, drive him fifty miles from the district. The moon was gibbous on that frigid night.

2. The giddy gipsy gave ginger to the Indian. The lights glisten and glimmer. The instant an ingot of gold was found, it served as an impulse for an influx of strangers. My kinsman has a hiccough. Listen to the linnet for a livelong day.

3. At midnight, I saw the pilgrim standing in the middle of the river. The miller says mildew has injured the millet. Prithee, minstrel, sing for the millions. The prison is for those that pilfer. She

ties her ringlets with a ribbon. The pillow lies near the pillar. This mixture will cure phthisic, and quinsy.

4. My sister has a pair of scissors, and a silver thimble. The skillful swimmer has strong sinews. Sinners should read the Scriptures. Spikenard and spinach grow in the garden. The timid rider has a skittish horse. Take sirup with that tincture, for your illness.

5. Thorns and thistles grow in that vineyard. The tinder took fire in a twinkle. The vicar of the village will visit that willful villain. The winged things twitter. That witty man has but little wisdom. The widow is not a vixen, or scold. The Tribune had to pay the tribute. A whistle, a whipstock, and a visor were found by the window.

6. I predict, if you convince the judge, he will acquit the man. Abridge his rights. I insist, if you begin, that you do not desist until they submit. Rescind that prolix law. Omit the quadrille. There will be an eclipse of the sun within a month.

7. Those pretty breeches were made by women, in England. The busy cynic wrote a lyric, and a system of syntax. The synods meet in the Crystal Palace. The gymnast will pay a guinea for a syringe, and some hyssop, strychnine, and gypsum.

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DISSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1.	Bōld' ness,	bōl' ster,	bō' rax,	brō' ken,
bro' ker,	ehlo' rīne,	ēho' ral,	eho' rus,	elo' ver,
eo' eōa,	eo' lon,	ero' ny,	ero sier	(krō' zher),
dole' ful,	do' nor,	dot' āge,	dot' ard,	drov' er,
flo' ral,	forç' ing,	forg' er,	fore' most,	fro' ward,
fro' zen,	glo' ry,	gro' çer,	ho' ly,	ho sier
(hō' zher),	hol' ster,	lo' eal,	lo' eust,	lone' sōme,
molt' en,	mop' ish,	mo' tion,	no' ble,	no' bler,
no' blest,	no' bly,	noše' gāy,	no' tice,	no' tion.
2.	On' ly,	ō' nyx,	ō' pal,	ō' ral,
o sier	(ō' zher),	o' val,	o' vert,	po' em,
pok' er,	po' ny,	po' rous,	pōrt' al,	por tion
(pōr'shun),	pōrt' ly.	pōr' trāit,	post' age,	post' ern.

post' man, post' script, po' sy, po' tent, pro file
 (prō' fēl), pro'grämme, quo tient (kwō'shēnt), ro' sy,
 rov' er, so' ber, so cial (sō'shal), so' fā,
 so' journ, so' lo, spo' ken, sto' ie, ston' y,
 sto' ry, swōrd' ärm, fho' rax, to' ken, to' pāz,
 to' tal, tow' ard, tro' chee, tro' phy, tro' ver,
 vo' eal, whōle' sāle, whole'some, whol' ly, wo' ful,

3. A bōde', a dōre', af fōrd', al eōve,
 a lone', a roše', a shore', a tone', be fore',
 be hold', ea jole', eom port', eon dole', eon sole',
 eon trol', eon voke', de note', de plore', de pōt',
 de throne', de vote', dis eloše', dis poše', dī vōrce',
 e lope', en force', en gross', ex plore', ex port',
 ex poše', fore bode', fore go', ig nore', in eloše',
 in voke', jo eose', mo rose', pa role', pa trol',
 post pone', pro mote', pro poše', pro voke', re poše',
 re store', re volt', sup port', sup poše', un fold',
 un roll, un told', un yoke', ver bose', with hold'

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

4. Haut'boy : yeo' man : çhat eau (shăt tō') :
 boat swain (bō' sn), hoar' y, load' stone : a board',
 a float', ap proach', be moan', en eroach', re proach',
 un load' : al' öes, foe' man : four' seore, four' teen,
 mould' er, mould' y, mourn' ful, mourn' ing, poul' tice,
 poul' try, shoul' der, smoul' der, sourc' es : dis eourse'
 bowl' der, bōw' line, bow' sprit : be stow', un known'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THAT dotard has boldness. Our broker, or local agent, says the bank is broken. The noble donor acted nobly. What notion led

the drover to take the crosier, or bishop's staff? The choral singers sung a holy chorus. The fōrger is now in a lonesome place. The mopish or dull lad got a nosegay at the floral show. The hosier bought a bolster and a broken holster of the grocer.

2. He read only a portion of the poēm. The onyx, the topaz, and the opal are precious stones. My osier basket is oval. Buy wholesome food, at wholesale, for the pony. Vocal sounds were never more woful than his solo.

3. He alone arose and came to my abode. If she elope, though I adore her, I will get a divorce. Explore the coast; and, if you behold a ship ashore, afford relief. If they revōlt, the king will enforce the law. If you can not console your friend, condole with him. That morose and verbose man can not provoke me. The patrol had to forego their repose. I suppose he is at the depot.

4. The boatswain says the yeoman can play the hautboy. A man of fourscore has a hoary head. A bowsprit is a large spar at a ship's head. A bowline is a rope to hold a sail close to the wind. If that unknown ship approach, fourteen men will unload her. There is a large bowlder near my chateau, or castle. Give aloes to the foeman, if he reproach you. Put a poultice on his shoulder. The poultry became mouldy.

DISSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1.	Blōck' hēad, blōs' sōm, bōd' ĺ, bōn' nēt,
bōr' rōw,	both' er, bot' tle, ehrōn' ie, eloš' et,
eob' bler,	eōf' fee, eōf' fer, eōf' fin, eol' ie,
eol' lar,	eol' lege, eol' umn, coll ier (kōl' yer),
eom' bat,	eom' et, eom' mā, eom' merce, eom' mon,
eom' pend,	eom' plex, eom' pōst, eōm' rāde, eon' eōrd,
eōn' eōurse,	eōn' erēte, eon' duet, eon' duit, eon' fliet,
eon' gress,	eon' ie, con quer (kōng' ker), con quest
(kōng'kwest),	eon' script, eon' sul, eon' tents, eon' traet,
eon' trīte,	eop' per, eop' y, eōr' al, eot' taǵe.
2.	Dōc' ilē, dōck' et, dōe' tor, flōr' id,
fōl' lōw,	fōr' agē, fōre' hēad, fōr' eīgn. fōr' est.

fröl' ie,	glöb' üle,	gös' pel,	gös' sip,	gröt' to,
grov' el,	högs' head,	hol' lōw,	hol' ly,	hom' äge,
hon' est,	hon' or,	hop' per,	hör' rid,	hör' ror,
hos' tagē,	hos' tile,	host' ler,	hov' el,	joe' und,
jos' tle	(jös' sl),	lob' ster,	lock' er,	lock' et,
lodg' er,	log' ie,	lon' ger,	loz' engē,	mod' el,
mod' ern,	mod' est,	mon' ad,	mon' areh,	mon' ster,
mon' strous,	mör' al,	mör' rōw,	mot' to,	nos' tril.

3.	Of' fer,	öf' fice,	öft' en,	ön' ward,
ör' ange,	os' trich,	pock' et,	pol' ish,	pop' lar,
por' ridge,	post ure	(pöst' yer),	pot' tagē,	pröç' ess,
prod uce	(pröd' dūs),	prod' uet,	prom' ise,	prop' er,
pros' peet,	prov' erb,	prov' ince,	rock' et,	rob' ber,
ros' in,	sehol' ar,	shock' ing,	slop' py,	sock' et,
söft' en,	söł' ace,	sol' der,	sol' id,	sol' vent,
son' net,	sor' rel,	sor' rōw,	top' ie,	top' ple,
tor' rent,	tot' ter,	tröm' bōne,	ton' ie,	trop' ie,
vol' ley,	vol ume	(völ' yum),	vom' it,	yon' der.

4.	Ab seönd',	ab şölvę',	ae eöst',	a eröss',
a dopt',	al lot',	a loft',	a long',	a non',
a top',	be long',	be trofh',	be yond',	de spond',
de volve',	diş şölvę',	em boss',	en seonce',	evolve',
ex töl',	for got',	pro long',	in volve',	re şölvę',
re spond',	re sponse',	re volve',	un lock',	un stop'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

5.	Quäd' rant,	quäř' rel,	quäř' ry,	seal' lop,
squab' ble,	squad' ron,	squal' id,	squan' der,	swäl' lōw,
wad' ding,	waf' fle,	wal' let,	wal' lop,	wäl' lōw,
wal' rus,	wan' ton,	wan' der,	war' rant,	watch' ful

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DID your comrade, in college, act like a blockhead? I saw a blos-som in her bonnet. The body is in the coffin. I wish to borrow that complex compend. The cobbler has a bottle in the closet. Is colic chronic? The collier has a contract to furnish coal for that cottage. The comma is in common use. She has a collar, and a coral ring. The consul bâde the conscript join the right column of the army.

2. The jocund youth is docile. The honest doctor has a florid forehead. The monarch will buy foreign goods, when the morrow dawns. There is a monstrous lobster in the hogshead. I saw some holly in the forest.

3. I often offer a volume to the scholar. The torrent swept onward. They sell rosin and produce in that office. The trombone made a shocking sound. In that province, a robber made many sorrow. He ate pottage and porridge. Yender merchant is solvent, or able to pay his debts.

4. If your friend abscond or conceal himself, and thus involve you in debt, I will absolve you. He forgot to prolong the response. If the task devolve on you, resolve not to despond.

5. They had no quadrant in the squadron. The quarry is a quad-rate, or square. The squalid or filthy beggar was eating scallops. The watchful cat sees a swallow.



DISSYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. Los' er, los' ing, move' ment, mov' er,
 mov' ing, prov' ing : ă do', ap prove', dis prove',
 im prove', out do', re move', re prove', un do'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2.	Brew' er: shoe' ing, ea noe':	boō' by,
boot' y,	eoōp' er, gloōm' y, mōod' y,	sehōon' er :
a loōf',	bab oon', bal loon', bam boo',	bas soon',
be hoof',	be hoove', buf foon', ea boose,	eo eoon',
lōub loon',	dra goon', fes toon', hal loo',	har poon',

lam poon', mon soon', pla toon', pol troon', rae eoon',
re proof', sa loon', shal loon', si moom', un moor'.

3. Con tour', sur tout', un eough': bru' tal,
bru' tish, eru' et, dru' id, fru' gal, pru' dence,
pru' dent, prud' ish, pru' n' ing, rhu' bärb, ru' by,
ru' in, ru' ler, ru' mor, ru' ral, ruth' less,
seru' ple, su mach (sho'mák), tru' ant, tru' ly:
ab struse', as sure (ash shor), in sure (in shor'),
in trude', pe ruke', pe ruše': im brue': fruit' ful.

DICTION EXERCISES.

THE mover of this rule will disprove the report. The loser is losing by this movement. Make no more ado; but undo the evil. I would rather approve than reprove, if you improve.

2. Will the brewer let this moody booby have beer? He is eying you, while shoeing the horse this gloomy day. The cooper has his booty in a canoe. The baboon is aloof from the balloon. The raccoon is in the caboose, or cook-room of the ship. The dragoon wrote a lampoon on the poltroon. Pay a doubloon for a bassoon. They will unmoor the schooner if they do not fear the simoom.

3. Note the contour of that prudish girl's face. That uncouth surtout, or close overcoat, has been a fruitful source of brutal deeds. The truant did not scruple to intrude, and peruse my letters. I assure you, the ruthless, brutish ruler did imbrue his hands in the frugal druid's blood. I saw both rhubarb and sumach in the field.



DISSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1. Blu' ish, bu' gle, bu reau (bu' rō),
eu' bit, du' eal, dur' ance, dur' ing, du' ty,
flu' ent, flu' id, fu' el, fu' ry, fu sion
(fū' zhun), fu' tile, fut ure (fūt' yūr), hu' man,
hu' mid, hu' mor, lu' cid, lu' cre (lū' ker),
lu' rid, lu' nā, lu' nar, mu' sie, plu' mage,

plu' ral,	pu' ny,	pu' pil,	stu' dent,	stu' pid,
stu' por,	su' et,	tu' lip,	tu' mid,	tu' mor,
tu' mult,	tu' nie,	u' nit,	u' sage,	use' ful.
<i>2.</i>	Ae eūše,	a eūte',	a mūše',	as sūme',
as tute',	eom mune',	eom pute',	eon duce',	eon fute',
eon sume',	eos tume',	de duçe',	de mure',	de nude',
dis pute',	e duce',	e lude',	ex elude',	ex eūše',
ex ude	(eks yūd'),	im pūgn',	in elude',	in duce',
in ure	(in yūr'),	ma nure',	ma ture',	ob seure',
ob tuse',	pre şume',	pro fuse',	re buke',	re duce',
re fuse',	re fute',	re şume',	sa lute',	se elude',
se eure',	suf fuše',	tra duce',	trans mute',	un tune'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

<i>3.</i>	Beau' ty :	feu' dal,	neu' ter,	neu' tral :
ew' er	(yū' er),	pew' ter,	sew' er,	skew' er,
stew' ard :	a new',	be dew',	es chew',	re new',
re view' :	Tues' dāy :	en sue',	im bue',	in due',
pur sue',	sub due',	ven due' :	nui' sance,	suit' or.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE bluish tunic is in the bureau. This student will teach that stupid pupil. It is the duty of a human being to live for the future. Music and mild usage will quell the fury of that wild beast. Birds of the richest plumage are not the most useful. He was kept in durance, in the ducal mansion. The fluent speaker, in his lucid moments, desired something better than filthy lucre, or gain.

2. Do not presume to accuse, rebuke, nor traduce that demure man. Such an excuse would amuse the most obtuse. If you attempt to exclude or impugn this truth, my acute friend will rebuke you. The astute or shrewd man will secure a high price for this costume. Would the skill to transmute lead into gold conduce to human welfare?

3. The suitor saw the beauty at the feudal castle, on Tuesday. The steward lost a skewer, and a pewter ewer, in the sewer. Eschew evil. If the nuisance remain, what will ensue?

DISSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1.	Blüb' ber, bub' ble, buck' skin, but' ton, eud' dle, eur' rant, eut' ter, dumb'ness, flut' ter,	blüb' geon, buck' le, bump' er, elus' ter, eum' ber, eur' ry, due' at, dun' geon, ful' some,	blün' der, buck' ler, bun _u ' gle, elut' ter, eup board (küb'berd), eus' tard, dul' çet, flür' ry, fun _u ' gus,	blüs' ter, buck' ram, but' ter, erup' per, (küb'berd), eus' tóm, dud' geon, flus' ter, für' rōw.
2.	Glüt' ton, gun' ner, hum' ble, (hüs' sl), lus cious (lüşh' us), mum' ble, mus' ter, plun' der, rub' ber, (rüf' yan), run' ner,	grüm' ble, gus' to, hun' ger, jum' ble, (lüşh' us), mus' cle, mut' ter, pub' lie, rub' bish, ruf' fle, rus' set,	gun wale gut' ter, hub' bub, hus' band, husk' y, jus' tice, lum' ber, mud' dy, muf' fin, mus' ket, mus' lin, mut' ton, num' ber, punch' eon, pup' py, rud' der, rud' dy, rug' ged, rum' ble, rus' tie,	(gün' nel), huck' ster, hus tle lunch' eon, muf' fle, mus' tard, numb' ness, put' ty, ruf fian rum' ple, (rüs' sl).
3.	Seüf' fle, sculpt ure (skülp't'yur), shut' tle, slug' gard, smug' gler, snuff' ers, strut' ting, stub' born, sub' tle (sü't' tl), sul' ly, sump' ter,	scull ion (skü'l'yun), seut' tle, slug' gish, snuf' fle, stue' eo, sud' den, sum' mer, sun' der,	(skülp't' or, shuf' fle, slum' ber, sput' ter, stut' ter, suf' fer, sum' mit, sun' dries,	shut' ter, smug' gle, strug' gle, sub' tile, sul' len, sum' mon, sun' dry,

sun <u>k'</u> en,	sup' ple,	shun' der,	trun' dle,	tum' ble,
tur' ret,	un' der,	ush' er,	up' right,	up' rōar,
up' ward,	ut' mōst,	ut' ter,	vult ure	(vǔlt' yur).

4.	Ab dūet',	ab rǔpt',	ad jǔst',	ă dǔlt',
an nul',	be numb',	eon struet',	eon sult',	eon vulse',
eōr rupt',	de duet',	de funct',	dis euss',	dis gust',
dis trust',	dī vulgē',	en gulf',	ex punge',	ex ult',
in erust',	in dulgē',	in struet',	in trust',	ob struet',
oe eult',	re buff',	re fund',	re pulse',	re sult',
ro bust',	ro tund',	sue eumb',	un just',	un shut'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

5.	Sqūir' rel,	stir' rup :	bōm' bāst,	brōth' er,
eol' or,	eome' ly,	eom' fit,	eom' fort,	eom' ing,
eom' pass,	eov' er,	eov' et,	eov' ey,	doz' en,
gov' ern,	hon' ey,	hov' er,	lov' er,	lov' ing,
love' ly,	Mon' day,	mon ey	(mǔn' ī),	mon' grel,
mon' key,	moth' er,	nōfh' ing,	ón' ion,	oth' er,
ov en	(ǔv' vn),	plōv' er,	pom' mel,	shov el
(shǔv' vl),	slov en	(slǔv' vn),	smoth' er,	stom' aeh,
thor ough	(thǔr' ro),	ton' naǵe,	won' der,	wor' ry.

6.	A bōve',	af frōnt',	a móng',	a móngst',
be eome',	be love',	eon front',	un done' :	eoun' try,
eoup' le,	eoup' let,	eur' áǵe,	doub' let,	flour' ish,
nour' ish,	south' ern,	troub' le,	rough en	(rūf' fn),
rough' ly,	rough' ness,	tough' ness,	youn' ger :	eough'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

I F he bluster, blunder, and blubber, the drummer will cudgel him with a bludgeon. Get a buckskin crupper for my saddle. Curry the horse. He has butter in that bucket. I saw a dumpling, a cus-

tard, and some currants, in the cupboard. Do not pay a dūcat for his fulsome praise. His bōat will make a furrow in the current, or stream. Get a fulcrum, or prop, for the lēver.

2. The glutton will not grumble, if he have a muffin, some mustard and mutton, and that luscious frūit, for his luncheon. After muster, the gunner left his musket near the gunwale. The puncheon, or hogshead, is full of russets. Hear the muslin rustle. The ruffian wants public plunder.

3. Note that stubborn man's supple joints, in the struggle and scuffle. The scullion found the snuffers in the scuttle of coal. The sculptor will sculpture my bust. On Sunday, the smuggler did smi-
gle sundry goods. Did the thunder make the turret tumble? The subtle or artful foe caused your subtile or piercing pain. Last sum-
mer, the usher saw a vulture. Sudden fear caused the sullen man to rush up to the summit of the hill.

4. If that corrupt and unjust yōuth did abduct goods, deduct their value when you adjust his account. Instruct him to consult an adult. The defunct had to succumb to Death. Expunge the pas-
sage. My robust and rotund friend did indulge in läugther. Occult means hidden from the eye, or unknown.

5. My comely brother does not use bōmbast. The comfit and the honey will comfort the lad. Do not so cover the lovely child as to smother him. I wonder what could worry your mother. The monkey put some money, and a dozen onions, into the oven.

6. The above couplet may affrōnt the loving couple. The younger son has more roughness than courage. My Southern friend has had enough trouble.

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DISSYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

1. Bul' let, bull ion (bul' yun), bul' ock,
 bul' ly, bul' rūsh, bul' wark, bush' el, butch' er,
 euck' oo, eush' ion, full' ness, pud' ding, pull' et,
 pull' ey, pull' ing, pul' pit, su gar (shug' ar).

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Bo' som, wōlf' ish, wōm' an : goōd' ness,
 wōod' bīne, wōod' chūck, wōod' en. wōol' en, wōol' ly.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

BUY bullets with the bullion. My bullock ate the bulrush. A bushel of wheat broke the pulley. Is there sugar in the pudding? The butcher saw a pullet and a cuckoo. Sit on the cushion. The pulpit is the bulwark of the nation.

2. His manner is wolfish. The woodchuck is under the woodbine. The wooden dish is on the woolen cloth. The woman pressed the child to her bosom.

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DISSYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bound' en, bound' less, boun' ty, count' er, eoun' ty, dis' eount, dough' ty, floun' der, found' er, found' ling, fount' aín, frou' zy, hour' ly, loud' ness, mount' aín, mouš' er, moush' ful, out' law, out' let, out' mōst, out' side, sour' erout, thou' sand, trounc' ing

2. A bound', a bout', ae eount', a loud', a mount', an nounce', a round', a rouse', as tound', ea rouse', de nounce', de vour', de vont', dis mount', e nounce', es pouše', ex pound', pro found', pro nounce', re eount', re dound', re sound', sur round', with out'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Blow' zy, bow' els, bow' er, chow' der, eow' ard, eow' er, eow' slip, dow' er, down' fall, down'right, down'ward, drow' sy, flow' er, fowl' er, low' er, pow' der, pow' er, prow' ess, row' el, show' er, tow' el, tow' er, trow' el, trow' ers, vow' el: al low', a vow', en dow', re nown'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

IT is your bounden duty to pay the bounty without discount. Is the boundless sky cloudless? Did the doughty knight flounder

in the fountain? A thousand men fled to the mountain. The outlaw ate some sourcrot, and a mouthful of frouzy butter.

2. The streams about that county abound in fish. Announce the amount of my account. Dismount and call aloud, if you wish to arouse him. You will astound me, if you denounce that profound and devout man. Espouse his cause, and expound the law.

3. The blowzy or ruddy-faced fowler ate some chowder. The coward fears powder. If the clouds lower, or appear dark, wear your black trowsers. That man of prowess will allow her dower. I will avow that I seek renown.

DISSYLLABLES—OI (ɔɪ) IN OIL.

1.	Bôil' er, brôid' er, elôis' ter, eôin' aȝe,		
foi' ble,	hoi' den, join' er, joint' er, loi' ter,		
moist en	(môi' sn), moist ure	(môist' yur), noi some	
(nâi' sum),	noi' sy,	oint' ment,	poi' ȝon,
toi' let:	ad jôin',	a drôit',	a nôint',
a void',	de spoil',	de void',	em broil',
ex ploit',	pur loin',	re eoil',	en join',
			sub join'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2.	Bôy' ish, eôy' ish, jôy' ful, jôy' ous,		
loy' al,	oys' ter,	roy' al,	voy' aȝe :
an noy',	de eoy',	de stroy',	em ploy',

DICTION EXERCISES.

THREE is poison ointment in the boiler. The noisy hoiden, after making her toilet, will broider the garment. The môns in the cloister rejoice. The joiner uses a jointer. Avoid the foibles of that adroit man as you would a noisome diȝease. I shall rejoice, if they appoint a man devoid of evil.

2. Do not decoy nor destroy the joyous birds. Be joyful, but not boyish. If the captain employ you for the voyage, do not annoy him. Is there much alloy in that coinage?

II. WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1.	A' gen cy, ā' the işm, cham'ber laĭn, fla' gran cy, ma' ni à, pa' tri äreh, ra' di ance, rāt' a ble, va' ri ance,	ā' pri eōt, ā' the ist, dra' per y, fra' gran cy, ma' ni äe, pa' tri ot, ra' di ate, sāl' a ble, va' ri ous,	ā' re à, ea' pa ble, fa' vor ite, la' i ty, pa' pa cy, pha' e ton, ra' di us, va' ean cy, va' gran cy,
2.	ärēh ān' ġel, a wak' en, ea na' ry, ere a' tor, eon ta' ġious, du ra' tion, en gaġe' ment, ə̄ ra sion e va sion	Ab ra sion ar ma' dā, be hav ior ea pa' cious, eol la' tion, eour a' ġeous, em bra sure e qua tion (e rā' zhun), (e vā' zhun).	(ab ra' zhǔn), ad ja' çent, au da cious (a dā' shǔs), (be hāv' yēr), bra va' do, ces sa' tion, ere a' tion, eom pla'çençe, eon ta' ġion, die ta' tion, do na' tion, (em brā' zhōr), en ā' ble, (e kwā' shun), e qua' tor, e ra sure (e rā' zhōr),
3.	Fal la cious (for mā'shǔn), frus tra' tion, (in vā' zhǔn), lo ea' tion, ne ga' tion, oe ta' vo, per sua sion pri va' tion,	Fal la cious gra da' tion, lo qua' cious, oe ea sion o ra' tion, (per swā' zhun), plan ta' tion, pro ba' tion, Ra pa cious	(fal.lā' shǔs), for ma tion in va sion nar ra' tion, (ok kā' zhǔn), out ra' ġeous, o va' tion, po ta' to, pul sa' tion. (ra pā' shǔs), re la' tion.
4.			

ro tā' tion,	sā gā' cious,	sal vā' tion,	sen sā' tion,
spee ta' tor,	stag na' tion,	tax a' tion,	temp ta' tion,
te na' cious,	tes ta' tor,	to mā' to,	tor na' do,
trans la' tion,	va ea' tion,	va gā' ry,	ver ba' tim,
vex a' tion,	vex a' tious,	vi bra' tion,	vi ra' go,
vi va' cious,	vo ea' tion,	vol ea' no,	vo ra' cious :
am bus eāde',	bār ri eade',	ean non ade',	eav al eade',
lem on ade',	pal i saude',	prom e nade',	ser e nade'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

5. Aid de camp (ād' e kōng), main' te nance,
 trai' tor oūs ae quaint' ance, at tain' ment, re main' der :
 ap per tain', as cer tain', en ter tain': bay' o net,
 gay' e ty, pay' a ble: eon vey' ance, eon vey' er,
 sur vey' or.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE apricots at the agency are salable. Though the atheist is capable, owing to his knavery and the flagrancy of his various crimes, he can not secure the vacancy. The chamberlain will tell the laity the area of the room. Is papacy at variance with paganism? The patriot's bravery made him a fāvorite. The maniac cut the drapery with a rapier. That patriarch in the phaëton is placable, or willin' to forgive.

2. Note the abrasion of the goods. The bravado's dictation and audacious behaviour awaken contempt. The canary-bird has a capacious cage. During the engagement, the courageous youth stood by the embrasure. If the disease is contagious, do not resort to evasion. The donation will enable the pastor to give a collation to the poor.

3. On that occasion, the loquacious man gave fallacious reasons for the formation of an army. The frustration of these plans caused his outrageous oration. An invasion caused their migration hither.

4. That rapacious beast is voracious, or very hungry. The sagacious testator knew that the relation of those remarks verbatim, or word for word, would cause a sensation among the spectators. The vagaries of that vivacious youth were vexatious. Taxation caused

the stagnation of business. The cavalcade will ambuscade for the foe. As you promenade, serenade our friends.

5. An acquaintance of that traitorous aid-de-camp has my bayonet. The conveyor brought a conveyance of the remainder of the estate. Ascertain the amount payable. The surveyor ate a tomato and a potato. Her attainments enable her to entertain our friends.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1.	Ab' di eāte, ăb' sti nence, aet' u āte, ad' ju eāte, af' flu ence, ag' i tāte, al' eo hol, al' ka līne,	ăb' ro gāte, ae' ci dent, ad' a mant, ad' mi ral, ag' grand īze, ag' o nīze, al' ġe brā, al' pha bet,	ăb' so lūte, aet' u al, ad' jee tive, af' fa ble, ag' gre gāte, al' ehe mist, al' ka lī, al' ti tūde.
2.	Am' a zon, ăm'ber-tree, am' pli fy, an' a lyze, an' ehor age, an' ee dōte, an' o dȳne, ap' er tūre, aq ue duct ar' ro gant, at' mos phēre,	am ber gris am' e thŷst, am' pli tūde, an' areh y, an' echo ret, an' i mal, an' te lōpe, apt' i tūde, (ăk' we dük), ar' ro gāte, av' a rice,	(ăm' bēr grēs), am' nes ty, am' u let, an' ces try, (and' i ērn), an' nu al, ap' a fhy, ap' pro bate, ar' a ble, as' ter isk, av' er aģe.
3.	Băe' eha nal, bar' ri er, eab' in et, eal' o mel.	băch' e lor, bar' ris ter, eal' a mus, eal' um ny,	băl' eo ny, blas' phe my, eal' i eo, ean' is ter,

ean' ni bal,	ean' o py,	ean' ti ele,	eap' ri eorn,
ear' a bīne,	ear' a van,	ear' a wāy,	ear' ri on,
eas' si mēre,	eas' ta net,	eas' ti gāte,	cas u al
(kāzh' ə al),	cas u ist	(kāzh' ə ist),	eat' a raet,
eat' e ehīṣe,	eat' e ehīṣm,	eaſh' o lie,	eav' al ry.

4.	Cham o mile (kām' o mil),	chām' pi on,
chānt' i elēer,	ehar' ae ter,	char' i ty,
chas' tiſe ment,	chas' ti ty,	elar' i fy,
elas' sie al,	elas' si fy,	eran' ber ry,
dram' a tist,	fab' ri eāte,	fae' to ry,
fal' la cy,	fal' li ble,	fam' i ly,
flag' el lāte,	flag' eo let,	flat' ter y,
frat' ri cīde,	gal' ax y,	gal' lant ry,
gal' van iſm,	gal' van īze,	gar' ri son,
gaſ' e ous,	glac' i er,	grad' u al,
gran' a ry,	grat' i fy,	grat' i tūde,

5.	Hāl' cy on,	hand ker chief (hāng'ker chīf)
lāc' er āte,	las' si tūde,	lat' i tūde,
lax' a tive,	mae eo boy,	maeh' i nāte,
mag' is trāte,	mag' net iſm,	mag' net īze,
mag' ni tūde,	maj' es ty,	mal' a dy,
man' a ele,	man' i fest,	man' i fold,
man' u script,	mar' i gold,	mar' i ner,
mas' eu line,	mas' ti eāte,	mat' ri cīde,

6.	Nār' ra tive,	na tion al	(nāsh' un al).
nāt' u ral,	nāv' i gāte,	pac' i fy,	pal' li āte,
pal' pa ble,	pal' pi tāte,	pan' o ply,	pan' to mīme
par' a ble,	par a chute	(pār' a shōt),	par' a dīse,
par' a dox,	par' a gon,	par' a graph,	par' al lel,
par' a phrāſe,	par' a sīte.	par' a sol.	par' i ty.

par' o dy,	par' ox ýsm,	pas' sen gé,	pat' ron áge,
pat' ron íze,	plat' i num,	prae' ti eal,	psal' mo dý.
7.	Răi'l' ler ý,	răm' i fy,	răr' i ty,
rasp ber ry	(răz' ber rி),	ra tion al	(răsh' un al),
sab' a ofh,	sae' eha rīne,	sae' ra ment,	sac ri fice
(săk' ri fīz),	sae' ri lěge,	san' a tive,	sane' ti fy,
san' i ty,	sas' sa fras,	sat' u rāte,	Sat' ur dāy,
sean' dal íze,	sear' i fy,	tab' u lar,	taç' i tūrn,
tam' a rīnd,	tan' gi ble,	tan' ta līze,	tap' es try,
trag' e dy,	tran' quil íze,	traet' a ble,	trav' el er,
vae' çin áte,	vac' il lāte,	vag' a bond,	van' i ty.
8.	A băń' don,	ab străe' tion,	ap păr' el,
a quăt' ie,	as sas' sin,	At lan' tie,	at tach' ment,
at trae' tion,	bal sam' ie,	bat tal' ion,	bom bas tic
(bum băst' ik),	bo tan' ie,	eom pan' ion,	com pas sion
(kom păsh'un),	eon traet' ile,	de fal' eāte,	de tach'ment,
de trae' tion,	dă dăe' tie,	dis par' áge,	dis trae' tion,
dog mat' ie,	dra mat' ie,	ee stat' ie,	e las' tie,
em bar' rass,	em phat' ie,	en am' el,	en am' or,
er rat' ie,	es tab' lish,	ex ăm' īne,	ex pan' sion,
ex trae' tion,	fa nat' ie,	fan tas' tie,	fi năń' cial.
9.	Gal văń' ie,	gi găń' tie,	gră măń' kin,
gym năś' tie,	ho şan' na,	im ag' īne,	im pan' el,
in frae' tion,	in hab' it,	I tal ian	(i tăł' yan),
i tal' ie,	me an' der,	me chan' ie,	me tal' lie,
mo nas' tie,	mu lat' to,	pă ăz' ză,	pă lăs' ter,
pneu mat' ie,	pome gran ate	(păm grăń' ēt),	quad rat' ie,
ras cal lion	(ras kăł' yun),	rheu mat' ie,	ro man' tie,
sar eas' tie,	sa van' nă,	seho las' tie,	sub stan' tial,
sub trae' tion,	to bae' eo,	trans ae' tion,	vol ean' ie.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HAVING absolute power, the king will not abdicate ; but he will abrogate the treaty. The admiral will gain affluence, and aggrandize himself. An accident caused his abstinence from solid aliment. The affable advocate made an accurate statement of the actual aggregate received. The alkali used by the alchemist was potash. Alcohol will agitate, aggravate, and cause agony. Use the alphabet in algebra.

2. My ancestor saw an antelope, with other animals, near the Amazon river. He gave an amethyst for the ambergris found at the anchorage. He took an antidote and an anodyne. An amnesty may prevent anarchy. Attack the ambuscade in the avenue. The ancho-
ret was noted for his apathy and avarice. Give an Arabic book for the andirons. Name the average price of that arable land.

3. That bacchanal on the balcony is a bachelor. The barrister will castigate or punish his son for blasphemy. A casual remark led us to catechise the candidate. I saw calico, cassimere, a canister of calomel, and a carabine, in the cabinet. The cavalry fought near a cataract.

4. Chamomile is bitter, and cranberry sour. The graduate says the faculty are versed in classical lōre. Clarify the fluid. Did chanticleer blow his clarion ? The garrison, for their gallantry, deserve the gratitude of the people. The character of the champion for chastity and gravity will gratify his parents.

5. The matricide, or murderer of his mother, knew no halcyon or peaceful days. Put some lavender on the handkerchief. She read the manuscript of the manual in a masculine tone. They will lacerate your flesh with manacles, in that maritime town. The mariner knows the maximum or highest price of mackerel.

6. Before reading my paraphrase, you would think the paradox in my narrative a palpable error. Paradise is described in a parable. It is natural for passengers to patronize the nătional vessels that navigate the river. In the pantomime, quackery was exposed. Platinum is the heaviest of all metals.

7. Raillery will nēither tranquilize the taciturn vagabond's mind, nor please his vanity. Ramify the treaty, or divide it into parts. His views were rătional. The raspberry has sanative and saccharine qualities. "The Lord of Sabaoth," or of armies, is with us.

8. What attraction led him to abandon his companion ? His abstraction, or absence of mind, and his dogmatic answers embarrass me. The assassin joined the battalion and crossed the Atlantic. That ecstatic poem is both didactic and dramatic. Detraction from that fanatic can not injure my financial prospects.

9. The mechanic made a galvanic engine. A gigantic mulatto taught gymnastic games on the piazza. The Italian ate a pomegranate. People who inhabit that volcanic region lead a monastic life. Impanel a jury, if that rascalion cause the infraction of the law. A river meanders through the romantic savanna.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN ART.

1.

är' bi ter,	är' bi trāte,	äreh' e tÿpe,	
äreh' i teet,	äreh' i trāve,	ar' gu ment,	
arm' a ment,	arm' a tūre,	ar' te ry,	
ar' ti chōke,	ar' ti ele,	art' i şan,	
bar' ba rişm,	bar' ba rous,	ear' di nal,	
char la tan	(shär' la tan),	ear' pen ter,	
charge' a ble,	guard' i an,	har' le quin,	
har' mo ny,	lar' ce ny,	mar chion ess (mär' shun es),	
mar' ma lāde,	mar' tin gal,	mar' tyr dom,	mar' vel ous,
par' lia ment,	par' ti ele,	par' ti şan,	phar' ma cy :
a part' ment,	ba nä' nā,	ea thar' tie,	de part' ment,
em bar' go,	in ear' nāte,	mus tach es	(mus täsh' ez).

DICTATION EXERCISES.

IF the arbiter arbitrate, he will hear your argument. The architect has an archetype of the architrave. During the armistice, they will prepare the ship's armament. The carpenter is the artisan that performed that arduous task. The charlatan practiced pharmacy. The artifice of the cardinal during carnival was chargeable to parliament. You have marmalade, or some other sweatmeat, on your mustaches. My guardian sent some bananas and artichokes.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN ALL.

1.

Al' der man,	äl' ma nae,	fals' i ty,
talk' a tive,	wa' ter fall :	in stall' ment,
		sub al' tern

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2.	Aud' i ble,	aud' i bly,	aud' i ence,
au' gu ry,	aus' pi ces,	au thor ize,	au' to erat,
fraud' u lent,	laud' a ble,	laud' a num,	nau' ti eal,
nau' ti lus,	pau' ci ty,	plau' si ble :	hy draul' ies,
in cau tious	(in kə' shus),	ma raud' er,	tar pau' lin :
straw' ber ry:	eôr' mo rant,	eôr' po ral,	eôr' pu lent,
fôr' feit er,	fôr' feit ure,	form' u là,	for' ti fy,
for' ti tude,	fort' u nate,	gor' mand ize,	or' ehes trâ,
or' de al,	or' di nance,	or' gan ism,	or' na ment,
or' tho dox,	pôr' çé lâin,	por' eu pine,	por' phy ry,
seor' pi on,	sor' cer er,	tort' u ous:	a bor' tive,
ab sorb' ent,	ae eord' ance,	as sort' ment,	eon eord' ance,
dis or' der,	e nor' mous,	im por' tance,	in form' al,
re eord' er :	res er voir	(rez er vwôr').	

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE talkative alderman asked his subaltern to get the almanac. The receipt of the first installment proves the falsity of your statement.

2. The sound was audible to the audience. The story of the augury appeared plausible. The incautious marauder lost his tarpaulin. Under the auspices of the autocrat, he advanced nautical science. The corpulent corporal did gormandize like a cormorant. The fortunate sorcerer endured that ordeal. The recorder says porcelain ornaments are subject to forfeiture. The cōurse of that enormous scorpion was tortuous, or winding. A porcupine is in the reservoir.



TRISYLLABLES—A IN BARE.

Ap pâr' ent, eom pâr' ing, pre pâr' ing, trans pâr' ent.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

I CAN not account for his apparent coolness, while he was comparing the swôrds and preparing for the combat. That glass is transparent.

TRISYLLABLES—A IN ASK.

1. Chān' cel lor, chān' ee ry, mās' ter piēce,
 pass' a ble, pas' tor al, past' ur aģe, slan' der ous:
 ad van' tagē, diš as' ter, mo las' ses: eoun' ter mand'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE chancellor made a passable speech in the Court of Chancery.
 That pastoral poem is a masterpiece. A slanderous letter caused
 the disaster. He will countermand the order for molasses.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1. Dē' cen çy, dē' i fy, dē' i ty,
 de' vi āte, de' vi ous, e' go tist, e' qua ble,
 e' qui nox, fre' quen cy, le' ni ent, me' di al,
 me' di āte, me' di um, me' ni al, me' te or,
 pe' ri od, ple' na ry, pre' vi ous, re' cent ly,
 re' ġen cy, se' ere çy, se' ri ous, te' di ous,
 she' o ry, ve' he mence, ve' hi ele, ve' ni al.

2. A cē' tous, ad hēr' ence, ad he sion
 (ad hē' zhun) ad he' sive, a re' nā, ea the' dral,
 ehī mē' rā, eo e' qual, eo e' val, eo her' ence,
 co he sion (ko hē' zhun), com ple tion (kōm plē' shun)
 de ple' tion, e gre' gious, fa ce tious (fa sē' shus),
 hy e' na, i de' à, i de' al, il le' gal,
 in gen ious (in jēn' yus), in her' ent, ly çē' um,
 mu še' um, ple be ian (ple bē' yan), prī me' val,
 pro ced' ure, quī ē' tus, salt pe' ter, se ere' tion,
 sub pe' nā, tor pe' do, un e' qual: eon' tra vene',
 in' ter cede', in' ter fere', per' se vere', su' per sede'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3.	Eat' a ble, fea' ſi ble,	peace' a ble.
ăb' ſent ēe',	büe' ea neer', dĕv' o tee',	dōm' i neer',
ēn' ġi neer',	friē' as see', găz' et teer',	lĕg' a tee',
mū' ti neer',	nōm' i nee', ō' ver ſeer',	păt' ent ee',
pī' o neer',	pri' va teer', rĕf' er ee',	rĕf' u ġee',
rĕp' ar tee',	vĕl' un teer' : in vei' gle :	ma dei' ră,
o bei' ſance,	muſ qui to (muſ kē' to),	caſ u chin
(kăp' u ſhēn'),	bom ba zine (būm' ba zēn'),	ĕm' be cile',
măg' a zīne',	măn' da rīn',	tăm' bour īne' : brīg' a dier',
eap'-a-pie',	eăv' a lier',	chan de lier (ſhăn' de lĕr'),
zo' te rie',	fin' an cier',	grĕn' a dier'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DECENCY forbids too much vehemence. That egotist was recently tedious in explaining his theory. It was our previous aim to be lenient with the menial ; but, recently, the frequency of his crimes has caused serious doubts. Do not deify a thing formed by Deity. The regency, having plenary or full power, pardon all venial sins.

2. The secretion is acetous or sour. Wax is adhesive. Were the museum and the lyceum coëval with the pantheon ? The facetious lad told an egregious falsehood. That subpoena is illegal. Primeval refers to the first ages. The ingenious plebeian built the cathedral. If you do not interfere, he may get his quietus, or final discharge. If my clerk contravene my mëasures, you may supersede him.

3. The fricassee is eatable. The peaceable coterie, or club, declare the mëasure feasible. The financiér will pay the patentee. Buy a magazine, a gazetteer, and a tambourine. The pioneer is a nominee for office. Did the overseer domineer over the refugee ? Musquitoes troubled the volunteer. That cavalier was an imbecile. The mandarin on board that privateer has a dress made of bombazine. The brigadier was armed cap-a-pie.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN END.

1.	Bĕg' gar y,	bĕn' e fice,	bĕn' e fit,
bev' er aģe,	brev' i ty,	cel' e brăte,	çent' u ry,

əhem' ie al,	əhem' is try,	cher' u bim,	elem' en cy,
eler' ie al,	ered' i ble,	ered' u lous,	dee' a lögue,
dec' i mal,	dec' i māte,	dee' o rāte,	ded' i eāte,
def' er ence,	def' i nīte,	del' e gāte,	del' i eāte,
dem' a gögue,	dem' o erat,	den' i zen,	dens' i ty,
dent' i frice,	dent' ist ry,	dep' re eāte,	dep' re dāte,
dep' u ty,	der' e liet,	der' o gāte,	des' ig nāte,
des' o late,	des' per ate,	des' pot iṣm,	des' ti ny,
des' ti tute,	det' o nate,	det' ri ment,	dev' as tate.
2.			
ed' i fy,	Eb' o ny,	ěe' sta sy,	ěd' i ble,
el' e gant,	ed' u eate,	ef' fi gy,	ef' flu ence,
el' e vāte,	el' e gy,	el' e ment,	el' e phant,
em' bry o,	el' o quence,	em' a nāte,	em' bas sy,
em' i grāte,	em' e rald,	em' er y,	em' i grant,
em' pha sis,	em' i nence,	em' i nent,	em' per or,
en' e my,	em' pha sīze,	em' u lāte,	em' u lous,
ep' i eūre,	en' er gy,	en' mi ty,	en' ter priše,
ep' i taph,	ep' i gram,	ep' i lögue,	ep' i sōde,
eq' ui ty,	ep' i thet,	eq ui page	(ěk' wi pej),
(ět' i kět),	es' eu lent,	es' ti māte,	et i quette
ex' cel lence,	ev' er y,	ev' i dent,	ex' ea vāte,
ex' er cīse,	ex' cel lent,	ex' e erāte,	ex' e eūte,
ex' ple tive,	ex' i gence,	ex' pe dīte,	ex' pi āte,
3.			
fes' ti val,	ex qui site	(ěks' kwī zīt),	ex' tri eāte.
gen' u īne,	Fěd' er al,	fěl' o ny,	fěm' i nīne,
(hěm' ī sfēr),	flex' i ble,	ġen' er al,	ġen' er ous,
her' it aģe,	hee' a tōmb,	hel' le bōre,	hem i sphere
leg' a cy,	hem' i stieh,	her' e sy,	her' e tie,
lep' ro sy,	her' o īne,	her' o iṣm,	heʂ' i tāte,
	leg' i ble,	leg' is lāte,	len' i ty,
	lefh' ar gy,	lev' i ty,	lex' i eon,

meeh' an iṣm, med' i eal,	med' i cine,	med' i tātē,
mel' o dy, mem' o ry,	men' di eant,	mer' ri ment.
4. Nēe' ta riṇe,	nēg' a tive,	nēg' li gēnce,
ped' a gōgue, ped' ant ry,	ped' es tal,	pen' al ty,
pend' en cy, pen' du lum,	pen' e trātē,	pen' i tence,
pen sion er (pēn' shūn er),	pen' ta teūeh,	pen' u ry,
per' i gee, per' il ous,	pes' ti lence,	pet' ri fy,
pet' u lance, plen' i tūdē,	plen' te ous,	plen' ti ful,
prec' i pice, pref' er ence,	prej' u dice,	prel' a cy,
prev' a lence, quer' u lous.		
5. Rēc' i pe,	rēe' og nīze,	rēe' om pense,
ree' on qīle,	ree' re ant,	ree' ti tūdē,
red' o lent,	reg' i cīde,	reg' i ment,
reg' is ter,	reg' u lar,	reg' u lātē,
rel' e vant,	rem' e dy,	ren' e gādē,
rep' ri mānd,	rep' ro bātē,	req ui site (rēk' wī zit),
res' i dence,	res' i dūe,	res' o lūtē,
ret' i nā,	ret' i nūe,	ret' ro grādē,
rev' el ry,	rev' e nūe,	ret' ro speet,
rev' er ie,	rhet' o rie.	rev' er end,
6. Sēd' i ment,	sēd' u lous,	sēn' a tor,
sen' si ble,	sep' a rātē,	sep' ul eher,
set' tle ment,	skel' e ton,	skep' ti cīsm,
spec' i men,	spee' ta ele,	spell' ing-bōōk,
spher' ie al,	splen' e tie,	teeh' nie al,
tel' e graph,	tel' e seōpe,	tel' e gram,
tem' po ral,	tem' po rīze,	tem' per ance,
ten' e ment,	ter' ri ble,	tem' per ate,
test' i fy,	trem' u lous,	tend' en cy,
ven' ti lātē,	ver' i fy,	test' a ment,
ves' ti būle,	vet' er an	ven' er ātē,
		ver' i ty,
		yes' ter dāv.

7.	Ae cěpt' ance, ae ces sion (ad věnt' yor), ag gres' sion, an gél' ie, ap pel' lant, ap pend' age, ap pren' tice, as sem' ble, as sem' bly, at tend' ance, at ten' tion (at těn' shun), at tent' ives, au shen' tie, bis sex' tile, elan des' tine, eol lee' tion, eom pen' sate, eom plex' ion, eom pres' sion, eon cen' trate, eon ces' sion, eon fes' sion, eon jeet' ure, eon nee' tion, eon tem' plāte, eon ten' tion, eon ven' tion, eo quet ry (ko kět' ri), eor ree' tion, eor reet' ives, eoş met' ie.	(ak sěsh' un), ag gres' sive, ap pend' ix, ash let' ie, elan des' tine, eol lee' tion, eom plex' ion, eom pres' sion, eon cen' trate, eon nee' tion, eo quet ry eoş met' ie.
8.	De bent ure (de běnt' yor), De cěm' ber, de clen sion (de klěn'shun), de erek' it, de fec tion (de fěk'shun), de jee' tion, de pres sion (de prěsh'un), de tee' tion, de vel' op, dě gres' sion, dě gress' ives, dě men' sion, dis sem' ble, dis tem' per, ee cen' trie, ee lee' tie, e lee' tion, em bel' lish, em bez' zle, e met' ie, en vel' op, en ven' om, ex cess' ives, (eks chěk' er), ex eres' cence, ex pen' sive, (eks prěsh'un), ex ten' sion, ex ten' sive.	de pend' ence de ten' tion, dě lem' má, do mes' tie, e lev' en, en gen' der, ex cheq uer ex pres sion
9.	Im pres sion (im prěsh' un), in cěn' tive, in ces' sant, in elem' ent, in dent ure (in děnt' yor), in fee' tion, in flee' tion, in her' it, in spee' tion, in tend' ant, in ten' tion, in tes' tate, in tes' tine, in trep' id, in vee' tive, in vest' ment, lieū' ten' ant, mag net' ie, ma jes' tie, mo ment' ous, No vem' ber, ob jee' tion, of fen' sive, op pres' sion, pa fhet' ie, per cep' tion, per fee' tion, per spee' tive, po et' ie, po lem' ie, por tent' ous, pos ses sion (poz zěsh'un), po ten tial (po těn' shal), pre sent' ment, pre ven' tion.	

10. Pro fes sion (pro fēsh' un), pro grēs' sion, pro jeet' īle, pro jee' tion, pro phet' ie, pro speet' ive, pro speet' us, pro tee' tion, prū dēn' tial, qui es' cence, quīn tes'sence, re bell ion (re bēl' yun), re cep' tion, re demp' tion, re flee' tion, re jee' tion, re mem' ber, re pent' ance, re plen' ish, re sem' blance, re sem' ble, re splen' dent, re ten' tive, se lee' tion, Sep tem' ber, se ques' ter, sī es' tā, stu pen' dous, sub jee' tion, sue ces' sion, sup pres' sion, sūr ren' der, sus pen' sion, sus pend' ers, to geth' er, trans cend' ent, trans gres'sion tre men' dous, um brel' là, u ten' sil : cir' eum vent', ef' fer vesce', in' eōr reet', in' ter cept', mign o nette (mīn' yon ēt'), pict ur esque (pikt' yor ēsk'), ree' ol leet', ree' om mend, rep' re sent', sat' in et'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

11. Clean' li ness, treach' er ous, treach' er y, treas ur er (trēzh' er er), treas ur y (trēzh' er ī) : en deav' or: non' pa rēil': jeop' ard y: bur' i al.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

IF you use that beverage, beggary will be your destiny. The derelict or abandoned child was left destitute. Though credulous, he has no deference for the decalogue, or ten commandments. The delicate dentifrice had a chemical effect. Though there is a clerical error, the writing is credible. That desperate demagogue is a denizen. Within a century, much has been learnt with regard to dentistry and chemistry. Though destitute of clemency, he deprecates despotism.

2. He is in ecstacy with that elegant ebony cane. The epicure found an excellent esculent, or edible. The editor wishes to educate and elevate the māsses. That eminent man wrote an epitaph, an elegy, and an epilogue, at one sitting. Emphasis is one element of eloquence. Do not execrate your enemy, nor burn him in effigy. The ambassy understands etiquette. The excellence of that exquisite equipage is evident to every one. Energy enabled him to extricate himself from that exigence, and to execute the enterprise.

3. Federal cōurts punish felony. Fěmině tact produced much merriment at the festival. The lexicon has medical terms. The melody removed his lethargy. The hěroïne was a genuine native of the Western hemisphere. The gěnèral is noted for his heroism and lenity. If the heretic hesitate to renounce the heresy, he will lose his heritage.

4. We have a plenteous or plentiful supply of nectarines. He takes a negative way of showing his preference. His negligence caused our penury. The pedagogue was noted for his pedantry. He will not suffer the penalty during the pendency of the suit. Petulance is not a mark of penitence. That querulous pensioner has a perpetual income. He read the Pentateuch, or the first five books of the Bible. In the plenitude of his měrcy, Gōd stayed the pestilence. The prevalence of virtue removed his prejudice.

5. My recipe and regimen will renovate her system. No one will recognize that recreant renegade in our regiment. My retinue say that our relative's residence is redolent of flowers. If, on taking a retrospect, I deem it requisite, I will keep a register for the residue of the term. Reverence the reverend gentleman, though his revenue is small. During the revelry, he was in a reverie.

6. I saw sediment, or dregs, in several cups. The sedulous senator was not sensible of the terrible spéctacle. The splenetic or peevid veteran wants a separate rōom. I saw a skeleton in the sepulcher. The spelling-book, the telegraph, and the telescope are useful. Temperance has a tendency to promote temporal good. The statement in yesterday's telegram is not tenable.

7. The athletic apprentice did the work to the acceptance of the convention. Her coquetry caused much contention. The correction is authentic. In that aggressive adventure, he made an accession to his wealth. That appendix is a useless appendage. The appellant gained the attention of the assembly, and secured that concession. I conjecture they had a clandestine meeting last bissextile. A fair complexion needs no cosmetics.

8. The deceptive domestic knew his debenture was worthless. The election of that eccentric man caused the defection of our party. His attempt to dissemble or conceal the trūth caused his detention for eleven hours. His distemper and depression placed us in a sad dilemma. The declension of business in December, caused him to embezzle the money received from the exchequer. Embellish the book with expensive cuts.

9. Before the inspection, I had an impression that the indenture was worthless. What incentive secured his incessant effōrts during that inclement weather? I shall inherit the estate, if it be intestate. The intrepid lieutenant took possession of the fort. On that mo-

mentous occasion, the majestic polemic made a pathetic speech for the prevention of oppression.

10. His retentive memory and transcendent judgment insure his progression in that profession. The mēasures are prospective and pruſſential. In September, I paid for an umbrella, some satinet, a pair of suspenders, and several utensils for the farm. The rebellion is in a state of quiescence. His resemblance to the general insures his selection. A succession of resplendent exploits caused the surrender of the fort, a suspension of the war, and the subjection of the people. The ruſſins of those stupendous works are tremendous. Circumvent them, if they attempt to intercept my letters. I found this migno-nette in that picturesque region.

11. Endeavor to practice cleanliness. He pronounced her nonpar-
reil, or without an equal. While the treasurer was at the burial, his
treacherous friend attempted to rob the treasury.

TRISYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1.	Cēr' tain ty,	çēr' ti fy,	elēr' gy man,
fer' til īze,	fer' ven cy,	ger' mi nāte,	mer' ean tīle,
mer' chan diše,	mer' ci ful,	mer' eu ry,	per' eo lāte,
per' fi dy,	per' fo rāte,	per' ju ry,	per' ma nence,
per' me āte,	per' pe trāte,	per' qui šte,	per' se eūte,
per' ti nent,	per' vi ous,	ser' pen tīne,	serv' i tor,
serv' i tūde,	ter' ma gant,	term' in āte,	ter' mi nus,
ver' bi aĝe,	ver' dan cy,	ver di gris	(vēr' dī grēs),
ver' sa tīle,	ver' ti eal.		

2.	Ad vērse' ly,	ad vērt' ence,	al tērn' ate,
as per sion	(as pēr' shun),	as ser tion	(as sēr' shun),
a ver' sion,	co er cion	(ko ēr' shun),	eon ver' sion,
de ſer' tion,	dis per' sion,	dī vēr' sion,	e mer' gence,
e ner' vāte,	e ter' nal,	ex ter' nal,	fra ter' nal,
fra ter' nize,	im mer' sion,	in fer' nal,	in ser' tion,
in ter' nal,	in ter' pret,	in ter' stice,	ma ter' nal,

ob serv' ant, pa ter' nal, per ver' sion, re ver' sion,
 sub ver' sion, su per' nal: dis' eon cert', in' ter sperse'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Re hears' al, çîr' eu lar, çîr' eum speet,
 cîr' eum stance, firm' a ment: ex' tir' pâte: at tor' ney:
 eoûrt' e ous, eoûrt' e sy: eûrv' a tûre, fûr' ni tûre,
 nurs' er y, sur' ger y, tur' bu lent, tur' pen tîne,
 tur' pi tûde, ur' gen cy: dis eur' sive, dî ur' nal,
 ex eur' sion, in eur' sion, in sur' gent, noe tur' nal,
 pre eur' sor, sub urb' an: re' im burse'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

KNOW for a certainty, that we punish bôth perjury and perfidy. I certify you of his permanence in that mercantile house. Percolate or filter the fluid. Fertilize the soil before the seeds germinate. He will pay for the merchandise with the perquisites of his office. After the clergyman made a few pertinent remarks, he prayed with fervency for all that are in servitude. That serpentine wood is not pervious to an army. Your labor will terminate at the terminus of this rôad. In his verdancy, he will let that termagant persecute his friends.

2. His aversion to coërcion will cause him to report adversely. His advertence, or heedfulness, prevented desertions. His infernal assertions and aspersions caused the dispersion of my friends. My conversion and immersion were caused by his fraternal love. Is the wound internal or external? His perversion of the laws of health will enervate his body. That emergence will disconcert him. The observant man interspersed his remarks with anecdotes.

3. Get a circular at the rehearsal. The circumspect attorney used much urgency when speaking of that turbulent man's turpitude. My courteous brother will buy new furniture for the nursery. On their nocturnal excursion they will extirpate that suburban sect. The insurgents must reimburse the expenses of the war. Treat all men with courtesy.

TRISYLLABLES—I IN ICE.

1. Bi' na ry, bînd' er y, bri'b' er y,
 di' a gram, di' a leet, di' a lögue, di' a mónd,

di' a per,	di' a phragm,	di' a ry,	fin' er y,
i' ci ele,	i' ron y,	i' shin gläss,	i' vo ry,
li' a ble,	li' bra ry,	live' li hööd,	mi' ero seöpe,
ni' ce ty,	night' in gäle,	ni' tro gen,	pi' e ty,
pi' ra cy,	pli' a ble,	pri' ma ry,	pri' va cy,
qui' e tude,	si' ne eüre,	siz' a ble,	vi' a duet,
vi' o lätē,	vi' o lence,	vi' o let.	

2. A bid' ing, af fi' ance, al li' ance,
 al might' y, ar ri' val, as sign' ment, eom pil' er,
 eom pli' ance, eon fine' ment, eon niv' ance, eon sign' ment,
 eon triv' ance, de ci' sive, de eri' al, de fi' ance,
 de fin' er, de ni' al, de şir' ous, dis ci' ple,
 en light' en, en liv' en, en ti' tle, en vi' ron,
 ex cite' ment, ho ri' zon, in dict' ment, in quir' y,
 O ri' on, pro vi' şo, re ci' tal, re li' ance,
 re pri' şal, re qui' tal, re viv' al, sa li' vâ,
 sub si' dence : ad' ver tişe', eo' in çide', im' po lite',
 su' per fine', su' per scribe', su' per vişe'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. Dy' nas ty, hy' a cinfh, hy' dro gen,
 a sy' lum.

DICTION EXERCISES.

MY diäry is at the bindery. I saw a binary or double star. He obtained the diädem by bribery and violence. The diälogue was in a strange diälect. My diämond ring is in the library. A nightingale disturbed the quietude of my privacy. Earn your livelihood with the microscope. I found a viölet near the viäduct.

2. He was affianced while abiding at our house. Orion appears above the horizon. That impolite inquiry does not entitle him to a decisive answer. Environ the enemy, and make a reprisal. After the subsidence of the excitement, the alliance was formed in compliance with their wishes. By his connivance, they procured the consignment

of the goods without proviso. This disciple, or learner, can supervise that work. The revival of business induced him to advertise.

3. Under the dynasty of that good prince, the poor had an asylum. The hyacinth is in bloom. Hydrogen is the lightest known substance.

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TRISYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1.	Bib' lie al, ehris' ten dōm, cin' na mon, erim' i nal, dif' fer ence, dil' i gence, dis' ci pline, dis' so nant, friv' o lous, his' to ry, im' age' ry, im' pe tus,	bīg' a my, (shīv' al rī), cīt' i zen, erim' i nate, dif' fi eult, dil' u ent, dis' pu tant, div' i dend, hick' o ry, id' i om, im' i tāte, im' ple ment,	brīg' an tīne, cim' e ter, cīt' a del, erit' i cīsē, dif' fi dence, dim' i ty, dis' si pāte, fin' i eal, hid' e ous, id' i ot, im' mi nent, im' po tence,
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2.	In' ci dence, in' di eate, in' du rāte, in' fan cy, in' fi nīte, in' no cent, in' sti gāte, in' tel leet, in' ter lūde, ir' ri tāte, lib' er āte, lig' a tūre, liq' uid āte.	īn' ēre ment, in' di go, in' dus try, in' fant īle, in' flu ence, in' no vāte, in' sti tūte, in' ter ēōurse, in' ter val, is' o lāte, lib' er ty, lin' e aģe, lit' i gāte,	īn' eu bus, in' do lence, in' fa my, in' fi del, in' no cence, in' su lāte, in' stru ment, in' ter est, in' ter view, it' er ātē, lie' o rice, li que fy (lik' we fī), lit' ur īy.
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3.

mīl' li ner,
 min' is ter,
 mir' a ele,
 mis tle toe
 pin' na ele,
 priv' i lege,
 rid' i eūle,
 sig' nal ly,
 sim' i lar,
 stim' u lāte,
 tim' or ous,
 vig' i lance,
 viš' i ble,

Mīeh' ael mas, mim' ie ry,
 min' is try, mis' chie vous,
 (mīz' l tō), piq' uan cy,
 priv' i ly, rig' or ous,
 sig' na tūre,
 sim' pli fy,
 stim' u lus,
 trin' i ty,
 vin' di eāte,
 vit' ri ol,

mīl' i tant, min' er al,
 min' strel sy, mis' ere ant,
 mit' i gāte, pit' e ous,
 rib' ald ry, ris' i ble,
 sig' ni fy, sin' is ter,
 stip' u lāte, triv' i al,
 vin' e gar, viv' i fy,

mīl' i tate, min' ia tūre,
 min' u end, mis' er y,
 pil' lo ry, prim' i tive,
 rick' et y, riv' u let,
 sil' la bub, stig' ma tize,
 strid' u lous, vie' to ry,
 vir' u lent, wil' der ness.

4.

ad mis sion
 aus pi cious
 œ wil' der,
 (köl lizh' un),
 eon fis' eāte,
 eon tin' ue,
 de cis ion
 de li' cious,
 (de rīzh' un),
 (dis mīsh' un),
 (dī vizh' un),

Ae quit' tal,
 (ad mīsh' un),
 (as pīsh' us),
 ea pri' cious,
 eom mis' sion,
 eon sid' er,
 eon trib' ūte,
 (de sīzh' un),
 de lin' quent,
 de serip' tion,
 dis tin' guish,
 do min' ion.

ad di tion
 af flie' tion,
 bap tiš' mal,
 çi vil' ian,
 eom mit' tee,
 eon sist' ent,
 eon tri' tion,
 de fi cient
 de liv' er,
 dī min' ish,
 dis trib' ūte,
 eon di' tion,
 eon tin' gent,
 eon vie' tion,
 (de fīsh' ent),
 de ris ion
 dis mis sion
 di vi sion

5.

e lic' it,
 el lip' tie,
 en kin' dle,

E elip' tie,
 e lis ion
 e lix' ir,
 e pis tle

e dī' tion,
 (e lizh' un),
 em pir' ie,
 (e pīs' sl),

ef fī' cient,
 el lip' sis,
 e nig' mā,
 e quip' ment,

ex hib' it,	ex ist' ence,	ex plic' it,	ex tin' guish,
fa mil' iar,	fla gi tious	(fla j <small>ǐ</small> sh' us),	flo til' là,
fru i tion	(frq <small>u</small> j <small>ǐ</small> sh' un),	il lic' it,	im plic' it,
in cis ion,	(in s <small>ǐ</small> zh' un),	in flie' tion,	in i tial
(in j <small>ǐ</small> sh' al),	in sip' id,	in stinct' ive,	in trin' sie,
ju di cial	(ju dish' al),	ju di' cious,	li tig ious
(l <small>ǐ</small> t <small>ǐ</small> d' jus),	lo gi' cian,	ma gi' cian,	ma li' cious,
ma lig' nant,	mis pris ion	(m <small>ǐ</small> s pr <small>ǐ</small> zh' un),	mo ni' tion,
mu ni' tion,	mu si cian	(mu z <small>ǐ</small> sh' an),	nu tri' tious,
of fi' cial,	of fi' cious,	o mis sion	(o m <small>ǐ</small> sh' un),
o pin ion	(o p <small>ǐ</small> n' yun),	op ti' cian.	

6.

pa vil ion	Pa çif' ie,	pa tri cian	(pa trish' an),
per ni' cious,	(pa v <small>ǐ</small> l' yun),	per di' tion,	per mis' sion,
p <small>ō</small> s til' ion,	pe ti' tion,	ph <small>ǐ</small> si' cian,	po si' tion,
pro dig' ious,	pre cis ion	(pre s <small>ǐ</small> zh' un),	pre die' tion,
pro vi sion	pro hib' it,	pro lif' ie,	pro vin' cial,
(punk t <small>ǐ</small> l' yus),	(pro v <small>ǐ</small> zh' un),	punc til ious	re lin' quish,
re mit' tance,	re lig' ion,	re lig' ious,	re striet' ive,
sa tir' ie,	re sist' ance,	re strie' tion,	spe çif' ie,
sta tist' ie,	se di' tion,	so liç' it,	suf fi cient
(suf fish' ent),	sub mis' sion,	sub mis' sive,	ter rif' ie,
tra di' tion,	sus pi' cion,	sus pi' cious,	trans mis'sion,
tu i' tion,	tran si tion	(tran s <small>ǐ</small> zh' un),	vo li' tion:
in' ter mit',	ver mil' ion,	vin die' tive,	
	man' u mit',	vi' o lin'.	

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

7.	C <small>ō</small> l' in der,	er <small>ō</small> s' tal l <small>ī</small> ze,	er <small>ō</small> s' tal l <small>ī</small> ne,
hyp' o erite,	myr' i ad,	mys' ter y,	mys' ti fy,
phys' ie al,	pyr' a mid,	sye' a m <small>ō</small> re,	sye' o phant,

syl' la ble, syl' la bus, syl' lo gism, sym' me try,
 sým' pa thy, sym' pho ny, synéh' ro nişm, syn' eo pe,
 syn' o ným, syn' the sis, typ' ie al, typ' i fy,
 tyr' an níze, tyr' an nous, tyr' an ny.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

IN the civilized world, biblical knowledge has not removed bigotry. Bigamy is made criminal in all Christendom. That chivalrous citizen speaks of the days of chivalry. With that dissolute crew, he can not secure discipline in the brigantine. If that finical disputant criticise the history, see that his criticism be just. That criminal is noted for his ignorance and his impudence. If that hideous idiot seize the hickory cane, the cimeter, or any sharp implement, you will be in imminent danger.

2. What incident caused his indigence? The increment of his garden indicates a rich soil. He will insulate, isolate, or remove from others, that infamous woman, so that his innocent children may receive no injury from their intercourse with her in their infancy. Indolence and insolence often lead to infamy. Iterate the remark. It will be for your interest, in the interim, or interval, to institute no suit; for that liberal man will liquidate the debt and liberate the debtor. Liberty is the ligament that binds the States together.

3. At Michaelmas, she will put a mistletoe bough near the miniature. The liturgy was prepared for the church militant. In the primitive church miracles were witnessed. The fact that you used ridicule, ribaldry, and sinister arts, will militate against your cause. The mimicry and piteous cry of that mischievous miscreant frightened the timorous milliner. The signatures are similar. The piquancy of his remarks produced a risible or laughable scene. His vigilance in the wilderness enabled us to gain the victory.

4. The benignant committee favored the acquittal of the delinquent. In his affliction, consider his condition, and contribute to his relief. On that auspicious occasion, ambition induced the capricious civilian to secure a commission in the army. His dismission and conviction neither exposed him to derision, nor diminished our esteem. If they confiscate the rebel's estate, they will decree a division of his dominions.

5. In the last edition of his book, he says the ecliptic is only the apparent path of the sun. If you enkindle a rebellion, he can extinguish it with these equipments. They are too familiar to be litigious or malignant. The munitions and nutritious food are on the flotilla.

The fruition of illicit or forbidden things is brief. The magician puzzled the logician. The decision was both judicial and judicious. Though that optician is officious and flagitious, I value his opinion.

6. The religious patrician favors pacific measures. I had permission to present the pernicious petition at the pavilion, though it places the physician in a false position. Owing to that restriction, he can not manumit his slaves. The postilion has a violin. A restrictive provision, if stated with precision, to prohibit the sale of rum in the provincial towns, would further the cause of religion. Submission is not sufficient at that punctilious court. Tradition does not warrant that vindictive and terrific measure.

7. The column was not a cylinder, but a pyramid. How bodies crystallize is a mystery. He is a hypocrite and a sycophant. Observe the symmetry of the sycamore. That symphony awakens sympathy. Though the laws are tyrannous, the king will not favor tyranny. Syncope is the omission of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.



TRISYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1.

eo' pi ous,	Chlō' ro form,	eō' gēn cy,	eō' ma tōse,
forg' er y,	fo' li āge,	fo' li o,	for' ci ble,
no' ti fy,	glo' ri fy,	glo' ri ous,	jo' vi al,
o' pen ly,	o' a sis,	o' di um,	o' di ous,
o' ri öle,	o' pi āte,	o' pi um,	o' ri ent,
sto' ie al,	po' e sy,	po' et ry,	por' ti eo,
	vo' ta ry,	zo' di ae.	

2.

a tro' cious,	Ab dō' men,	am bro sia	(am brō' zhā),
com pos ure	āu ro' rā,	eom mo' tion,	eom po' nent,
(kor rō' zhun),	(kom pō' zhōr),	eon do' lence,	cor ro sion
eor ro' sive,	de eo' rous,	de eo' rum,	
de po' nent,	de port' ment,	de vo' tion,	dī plo' mā,
dis clos ure	(dis klō' zhōr),	e mo' tion,	en rol' ment,
ex plo sion	(eks plō' zhun),	ex plō' sive,	ex po' nent,
fe ro' cious,	fore clos ure	(fōr klō' zhōr),	he ro' ie,

i ö' ta, mōre ö' ver, Oe to' ber, op po' nent,
 pro mo' tion, pro po' sal, so no' rous: de' eom pose',
 dis' em bōgue', in' eom mode', in' ter pose'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3. En eroach' ment : be stow' ment : un' fore known'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

CHLOROFORM, opium, or some other opiate, caused his comatose or drowsy condition. After copious showers, the evening was glorious. In the poësy, or poëtry, of the Orient, much is said of foliage. That stoical man's argument was noted for its cogency, or force. That forgery made him odious. The jovial crew found an oasis in the desert.

2. During the commotion, that atrocious or very cruel wretch wounded his heroic opponent in the abdomen. Ambrosia was said to be the food of the gods. After their enrollment, a large proportion of the ferocious soldiers were killed by an explosion. The deportment of the deponent at his devotions was decorous. If they interpose, and attempt to incommod us, you will hear his sonorous voice above all others.

3. Accept the bestowment. That encroachment was unforeknown.

TRISYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1.	Böd' i ly,	böt' a ny,	chöe' o late,
ehol' e rå,	ehol' er ie,	ehor' is ter,	ehron' i ele,
eod' i cil,	eog' i tåte,	eog' ni zance,	eol' lo quy,
eol' o nize,	eol' o ny,	eol' um båne,	eom' bat ant,
eom' e dy,	eom' ie al,	eom' i ty,	eom' mo döre,
eom' pe tence,	eom' plai şance,	eom' pli eåte,	eom' pro mîse,
eon' fer ence,	eon' fi dence,	eon' gre gåte,	eon' gru ous,
eon' ju gal,	eon' ju gåte,	eon' se eråte,	eon' se quence,
eon' so nant,	eon' stan cy,	eon' sti tüte,	eon' su läte,
eon' ti nent,	eon' tra band,	eon' tra ry,	eon' tro vërt,

eon' ver sant,	eon' vo eate,	eop' per as,	eor' o ner,
eor' o net,	erock' er y,	eroe' o dile.	
2.	Dōc' i ble,	dōe' trin al,	dōe' u ment,
dog' ma tişm,	dog' ma tīze,	dom' i çil,	dom' i nant,
dom' i nāte,	don' a tīve,	drop' si eal,	fop' per y,
front' is piēce,	glob' u lar,	gloss' a ry,	hol' i dāy,
hol' ly hock,	hom' i cīde,	hom' i ly,	hom' i ny,
hōr' o lōge,	hor' ri ble,	hos' pi tal,	joe' u lar,
log' a rithms,	lon' gi tūde,	lot' ter y,	moe' ea sin,
mock' er y,	mod' er āte,	mod' ern īze,	mod' est y,
mod' i fy,	mod' u lāte,	mol' e eūle,	mol' li fy,
mon' i tor,	mon' o tōne,	mon' u ment,	mor' al īze,
nom' i nal,	nom' i nāte,	non' de script,	nov' el ty.
3.	Ob' du rate,	ōb' e lisk,	ōb' li gāte,
ob' lo quy,	ob' se quies,	ob' sta ele,	ob' sti nāte,
ob' vi āte,	oe' eu pant,	oe' eu py,	oe' u lar,
odd' i ty,	of' fi cer,	om' e let,	om' i nous,
on' er ous,	op' er à,	op' er āte,	op' po site,
cp' u lence,	or' a ele,	or' a tor,	or' i fice,
or' i gin,	or' i şen,	ox' y gen,	pol' i cy,
pol' i tie,	pol' y glot,	pol' y gon,	pol' y pus,
pon' der ous,	pop' u lar,	pop' u lāte,	pop' u lous,
por' rin ger,	pos' i tīve,	pos' si ble,	post' hu mous,
post' u lāte,	pot' ter y,	pov' er ty.	
4.	Prōb' a ble,	prōb' i ty,	prōd' i gal,
prod' i gy,	prof' li gāte,	prog' e ny,	prom' i nence,
prompt' i tūde,	prop' a gāte,	prop' er ty,	proph' e cý,
proph' e sý,	proph' et ess,	pros' e eūte,	pros' e lyte,
pros' o dy,	prot' est ant,	prov' en der,	prov' i dence,
prox' i mate,	serof' u là,	sol' e cism,	sol' em nize,

sol' i tūde, sol' u ble, solv' en qy, soph' ist ry,
 soph' o mōre, tol' er ance, tol' er āte, tom' a hawk,
 vol' a tīle, vol' u ble.

5. Ab hōr' rence, a bōl' ish, ae eōm' plish,
 ae knowl' edgē, a eros' tie, ad mon' ish, a pos' tāte,
 a pos tle (ă pōs' sl), as ton' ish, ea lor' ie,
 ear bon' ie, eha ot' ie, eo los' sal, eom pos' ite,
 de mol' ish, de mon'strāte, de pos' it, de spond' ent,
 des pot' ie, e lon' gāte, em bod' y, ex ot' ie,
 har mon' ie, his tor' ie, im pos' tor, im promp' tu,
 in eon' stant, la eon' ie, ma son' ie, mo roe' eo,
 nar eot' ie, o pos' sum, pro bos' cis, prog nos' tie,
 re mon' strance, re mon' strāte, re spond' ent, re spon' sive,
 sele rot' ie, -si roe' eo, spaš mod' ic, sym bol' ie,
 syn op' sis, un con scious (un kōn' shus).

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

6. Hal' i but, quad' ran gle, quad' ra tūre,
 quad' ru ped, quad' ru ple, qual' i fy, qual' i ty,
 quan' da ry, quan' ti ty, quar an tine (kwōr' an tēn).

DICTATION EXERCISES.

DID the choleric combatant do you bodily harm? The columbine is described in botany. Will chocolate cure the cholera? The chorister wrote a comedy, and a comical colloquy. Has the commodore cognizance of maritime causes? Complaisance is contrary to his nature. Comity between persons who congregate here is congruous to the place. Are copperas and crockery contraband goods? The death at the consulate left the consulship vacant.

2. His modesty led him to pronounce the horrible beast docile. This document is a doctrinal homily that will remove your dogmatism. There is a frontispiece in my glossary. The moccasin by the holly hock is not a novelty. That horologe, or clock, was a donative, or gift, to my father. That monitor who speaks in a monotone understands logarithms.

3. That obstinate officer's obdurate heart led him to destroy a populous city. After performing the last obsequies, obligate the man to erect an obelisk over the grave. An omelet is in my porringer. The occupant of the house opposite is noted for his opulence. The Bible is a polyglot, or a book in many languages. A polygon is a figure of many sides. A polypus is something that has many feet. His silence with regard to the opera is ominous. I had ocular proof that the labor at the pottery is onerous. It will be politic to engage a popular orator.

4. Is it probable that the progeny of that prodigal will be profigate? When the Protestant became a proselyte, he aimed to propagate the sophistry. That provident young man secured his prominence by probity, and promptitude in business. Did the prophetess prophesy that the prophecy would prove false? If the voluble sophomore understood syntax and prosody, he would not use a solecism. He solemnly declares he will solemnize the marriage, that he may maintain his solvency.

5. I admonish you to abolish that despotic law, lest you incur the abhorrence of the people. The impostor demolished the colossal statue. If she acknowledge the receipt of that impromptu acrostic, she will astonish me. If the apostle demonstrate the truths of the gospel to the apostate, he will accomplish a good work. The sirocco injured the sclerotic of his eyes. The respondent made a laconic speech in favor of his remonstrance. After taking the narcotic, I was unconscious.

6. I saw a large quantity of halibut on the quarantine grounds. Quadruple your offer for the quadruped. A quadrangle is a figure having four equal angles. Qualify your statement, unless you wish to leave the lad in a quandary.



TRISYLLABLES—O IN DO.

1. Mov' a ble : im prov' ing, re mov' al.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2.	Fool' er y :	æ eou' ter,	eru' ci ble,
eru' ci fix,	eru' ci fy,	pru' der y,	ru' bi eünd,
ru' di ment,	ru' mi nāte,	seru' pu lous,	seru' ti ny,
tru' eu lent :	in tru sion	(in tro' zhun),	ob tru' sion,
pro tru' sion.			

DICTATION EXERCISES.

AFTER the removal of his movable property, he was improving the soil.

2. The obtrusion of his foolery upon the company caused us to regret his intrusion. The protrusion, or push, exposed him to the scrutiny of the scrupulous general. The lady with the rubicund hair is noted for her prudery. My crucifix was thrown into the crucible.



TRISYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1.

eu' ra tive,	eu' ri ous,	eu' ti ele,	du' bi ous,
du' pli eāte,	du' ra ble,	du' te ous,	flu' en cy,
fu' gi tive,	fu' ner al,	fu' ri ous,	fu' si ble,
glu' tin ous,	ju' bi lee,	ju' gu lar,	ju' ve nile,
lu' era tive,	lu' di erous,	lu' mi nous,	lu' na cy,
lu' na tie,	mu' ci lagē,	mu' ti lāte,	mu' ti nous,
mu' ti ny,	mut u al	(mūt' yo al),	nu' mer al,
nu' mer āte,	nu' mer ous,	nu' tri ment,	nu' tri tive,
pū' er īle,	pu' is sant,	pu' ri fy,	pu' ri tan,
pu' ri ty,	pu' tre fy,	spu' ri ous,	stu' di ous,
stu' pe fy,	su' i cīde,	u ni eorn,	u' ni form,
u ni son	(yū' nī sūn),	u' ni ty,	u' ni vērse,
u su al	(yū' zhō al),	u su ry	(yū' zhō rī).

2.

ā eu' men,	al lure' ment,	al lu sion	(ab lū' shun),
al lu' sive,	bi tu' men,	col lu sion	(al lu' zhun),
(kol lū' zhun),	eom mun' ion,	con clu sion	(kon klū' zhun),
eon elu' sive,	eon du' cīve,	eon fu' sion,	eon tu' sion,
de lu' sion,	dif fu' sion,	dī lu' tion,	ef fu' sion,
e lu' sion,	en dur' ance,	ex elu' sion,	ex elu' sive,
il' lu mine,	il lu' sion,	il lu' sive,	in elu' sive,

pe cul' iar,	pol lu' tion,	pro fu sion	(pro fū' zhun)
pur su' ant,	re fu' sal,	se clu sion	(se klū' zhun),
so lu' tion,	suf fu sion	(suf fū' zhun),	sul phu' rie,
tri bu' nal :	im' por tūne',	op' por tūne'.	

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

3.	Beau' te ous,	beau' ti ful,	beau' ti fy,
eu' eha rist,	eu' lo gīze,	eu' lo gȳ,	eu' pho ny,
pleu' ri sy,	rheum' a tiṣm :	suit' a ble :	am' a teur'.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

I SAW a cucumber at the curacy. The juvenile fugitive is in the cupola. The writings of that duteous and studious child, though numerous, are puerile. My success is dubious. That furious lunatic severed his jugular vein. I kept a duplicate of that spurious note. That puissant or powerful prince will quell the mutiny. The want of nutriment caused his lunacy. Rum will stupefy and cause suicide. That luminous argument is in unison with my views. Their usual usury renders the business lucrative.

2. Frequent ablutions are conducive to health. My refusal to sanc-tion the collusion produced confusion. His allusion to the abusive language was a conclusive proof that he recognized your peculiar style of writing. That seclusion tried his endurance. Importune him to give a solution of the question. The tribunal met pursuant to adjournment. My visit was opportune, or well-timed.

3. Note the euphony of that beauteous or beautiful amateur's voice, while she is reading the eulogy. Employ a suitable person to beautify the grounds. Pleurisy and rheumatism are painful diseaseſ.

TRISYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1.	Blūn' der buss,	būf' fa lō,	būt' ter nut,
but' ter y,	eul' pa ble,	eul' ti vāte,	eur' ren cy,
eus' to dy,	eut' ler y,	drudg' er y,	dul' ci mer,
fluet' ū ate,	ful' mi nāte,	gun' ner y,	gut' tur al,
hum' ble-bēe,	hum' ming-bīrd,	hūr' ri eāne,	just' i fy.

lux u ry (lük' shō rī), mul' ber ry, mul' ti form,
 mul' ti ple, mul' ti ply, mul' ti tūde, mus' eu lar,
 musk' mel on, nul' li fy, nul' li ty, nun' ner y,
 pub' li ean, pul' ver īze, punet' u al, punet' u āte,
 pun' īgen īy, pun' ish ment, seur' ril ous, sub' ju gāte,
 sub' se quent, sub' stan tive, sub' sti tūte, sub' ter fūge,
 sue' eo tash, sue' eu lent, suf' fo cāte, sum' ma ry,
 sum' mer set, sumpt' u ous, sup' ple ment, sup' pli ant,
 sup' pli eant, sup' pli ēāte, sur' ro gāte, ul' cer āte.

2. A būn' dance, ae ēūs tom, aū tūm' nal,
 eom pul' sion, eom pul' sive, eon eür'rençe, eon eur' rent,
 con cus sion (kon kūsh'un), eon junē' tion, eon junet' ure,
 eon strue'tion, eon struet'ive, eon sum'mate, eon sump'tion,
 eon sump'tive, eo nun' drum, eon vul' sion, de strue' tion,
 de struet' ive, dis ēus' sion, ef ful' īgence, en eum' ber,
 en eum'brance, e rup' tion, es eutch' eon, ex eul' pāte,
 ex pul' sion, il lus' trāte, im pul' sion, im pul' sive.

3. In eūl' ēāte, in eūl' pāte, in eūm' bent,
 in dul' īgence, in dul' gent, in struc tion (in strük'shun),
 in un' dāte, ob strue' tion, oe eur' rençe, pēr cus sion
 (pēr kūsh'un), pre sump'tion, pro due' tion, pro due' tive,
 pro mul' gāte, re eum' bent, re eur' rençe, re due' tion,
 re dun' dance, re ful' īgent, re lue' tance, re pug' nançe,
 re pul' sive, re vul' sion, ro tun' dā, tri umph' al,
 un luck' y: in' ter rupt', re' eon struet'.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

4. Cōl' an der, eōm' pa ny, eōm' pass eš,
 eōn' jur er, eōn' sta ble, eōv' e nant, eōv' er let,
 eōv' et ous, gōv' ern ment, sóm' er set, sóv' er eign :
 dis eōm' fit, re eōv' er : noür'ish ment.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HE shot a buffalo with his blunderbuss. I saw butternuts in the buttery. Take that culpable man into custody. Is it drudgery to scour the cutlery? Humming-birds and humble-bees were on the mulberry. Pupils at the nunnery are punctual. Did the hurricane justify his fear? The publican furnished a multitude of guests with succotash and muskmelons. If the supplement to the will be obtained by subterfuge, the surrogate will nullify it. When the supplicant assumed a suppliant posture and supplicated aid, his utterance was weak.

2. Autumnal abundance accustomed the people to excessive consumption. At that conjunction, the construction placed upon the compulsive measure caused a convulsion. With consummate skill, he removed the encumbrance and prevented an eruption. With your concurrence, we will hold the impulsive man and prevent a concussion. The conundrum caused discussion. After the destruction of the city, the moon shône fôrth with its usual effulgence. Exculpate the man and prevent his expulsion, for his escutcheon is without blot.

3. It is incumbent on indulgent pârents to inculcate good precepts, and to furnish good instruction. His reluctance to inculpate or blame the unlucky, repulsive child, was caused by a strange occurrence. If you remove the obstruction, the river will inundate that productive land and destroy the productions. The resplendent rays of the morning sun played upon the rotunda. If you try to reconstruct the order of the march, you will interrupt the whôle triumphal procession.

4. The constable seized a colander, a coverlet, and a pair of compasses. If the conjurer have nourishment, he will recover from his disease. That covetous company will not respect the covenant. The sovereign is at the head of the government.



TRISYLLABLES—U IN FULL.

1. Bul' le tin, butch' er y: eóok' er y, róok' er y.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE bulletin describes the butchery. Her cookery is bad. I have a rookery.

TRISYLLABLES—OU IN OUR.

1. Bound' a ry, boun' te ous, boun' ti ful,
 eoun'te nance, eoun'ter feit, eoun'ter mānd, eoun'ter pāne,
 eoun'ter plot, eoun'ter sīgn, found' er y, mount'aīn oūs,
 mount'e bank:a eous' ties, ea rous' al, en eoun' ter,
 es pouš' al: ren eoun' ter.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Al low' ance, ā vow' al, em pow' er, en dow' ment.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THIS river is the boundary of that mountainous country. Göd is the bounteors or bountiful Author of our being. Her countenance was cheerful at the espousals. I had a renounter with the mountebank, at the foundery. If you send a countermand to your men, and order them to counterfeit a flight before they encounter the enemy, your counterplot will succeed. At the carousal, the öfficer forgot the countersign. Study acoustics, or the science of sounds.

2. If they empower you to name the endowment for the school, remember my avowal, and, in accordance with my wishes, make due allowance.

TRISYLLABLES—OI (ăi) IN OIL.

1. Bōi's ter ous, mōi' e ty: ap pōint' ment,
 a void' ance, em broid' er, re joic' ing, re join' der.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. An nōj' ance: lōj' al ty, rōj' al ty.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE boisterous girl embroidered the cloth. He was rejoicing because he had received an appointment. Buy a moiety of the estate. My rejoinder will secure an avoidance of the decree.

2. The annoyance was great. Royalty is fond of loyalty.

III. POLYSYLLABLES.

POLYSYLLABLES—A IN AGE.

1.

bar bā' ri an, vā' ri a ble, vā' ri e gātē :
 eu ta' ne ous, eal ea' re ous, chi eān'er y (she), eom plā' cen cy,
 in gra ti ate, e ma ci ate (e mā' shi āt), ex tra' ne ous,
 gre ga' ri ous, (in grā' shi āt), gé ra' ni um, gram ma' ri an,
 ma la' ri à, gym na si um (jím nā' zí um), li bra' ri an,
 spon ta' ne ous, ne fa' ri ous, pre ea' ri ous, see ta' ri an,
 ter ra' que ous.

2.

ad' mi ra' tion, ad' o ra' tion, ad' van ta' gēoūs,
 af' fi da' vit, al' le ga' tion, al' li ga' tor, ap' pa ra' tus,
 ap' pli ea' tion, av' o ea' tion, cel' e bra' tion, eom' bi na' tion,
 eom' men da' tion, eon' fla gra' tion, eon' ster na' tion, eon' sum ma' tion,
 eon' ver sa' tion, eul' ti va' tion, dee' la ma' tion, dee' la ra' tion,
 def' a ma' tion, deg' ra da' tion, dem' on stra' tion, dět' es ta' tion,
 děv' as ta' tion, ed' u ea' tion, ex' ela ma' tion, ex' pee ta' tion,
 gen' e ra' tion, hab' i ta' tion, ig' no ra' mus, il' lus tra' tion,
 in' eli na' tion, in' flam ma' tion, in' for ma' tion, in' ti ma' tion.

3.

mōl' es tā' tion, nav' i ga' tion, nu' mer a' tion, me' di ā' tion,
 os' ten ta' tion, prep' a ra' tion, près' en ta' tion, oe' eu pa' tion,
 proe' la ma' tion, prōf' a na' tion, prōt' es ta' tion, pres' er va' tion,
 pub' li ea' tion, punct' u a' tion, ree' re a' tion, prov' o ea' tion,
 re' lax a' tion, rep' u ta' tion, res' er va' tion, ref' or ma' tion,
 res' to ra' tion, rev' e la' tion, sal' u ta' tion, res' pi rā' tion,
 sit' u a' tion, trib' u la' tion, ul' ti ma' tum, sep' a ra' tion,
 va' ri a' tion, vi' o la' tion, val' u a' tion.

4.

Ar' tie u lā' tion, e nun ci a tion
 (e' nǔn shi ā' shun), re nun ci a tion (re' nun shi ā' shun),
 pro nun ci a tion (pro' nun shi ā' shun), a' be ce da' ri an,
 eo' tem po ra' ne ous, dis' ci plin a' ri an, ex' tem po ra' ne ous,
 val' e tu di na' ri an.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE amiable librarian and the grammarian are at the gymnasium. Variegate the cloth with red and blue. That extraneous matter is calcareous, or like lime. If the barbarian subsist only on sponta-

neous productions, his living will be precarious. Sheep are gregarious. The earth is called terraqueous, because it is composed of land and water. Malaria, or bad air, caused that cutaneous disease. Will the sectarian ingratiate himself with the people?

2. Having gained the admiration of the people, he was elected by acclamation. The ignoramus thought adulation, or excessive praise, would be advantageous. Both the allegation and the affidavit are false. Use this apparatus in the demonstration of that problem. He secured his information by close application. He gave an intimation of the adaptation, or fitness, of the illustration. Her education will surpass your expectation. The devastation was caused by a conflagration.

3. The ultimatum, or final terms, caused lamentation. His restoration to that office was secured by the mediation of the literati, or learnèd men. Their molestation caused our separation. Recréation, and relaxation of study, will promote his reformation. That provocation caused the uprising of the people.

4. The abecedarian needs a good disciplinarian. That valetudinarian, or infirm man, has a fine pronunciation. Extemporaneous remarks test one's enunciation, or articulation.



POLYSYLLABLES—A IN AT.

1.	A ^ē eu ra çy, al' a bäs ter, am' i ea ble, ar' is to erat, dan' de li' on, lam' ent a ble, man' tua-mäk' er, mat' ri mo ny, sal' u ta ry, sanct' u a ry, val' u a ble.	ä ^ē ri mo ny, al' i mo ny, an' ti qua ry, eap' il la ry, gläd' i. ä' tor, lap' i da ry, pat' ri mo ny, stat' u a ry,	äd' mi ra ble, al' le go ry, ap' o plex y, eat' er pil' lar, hab' it a ble, maç' is tra cy, præ' ti ea ble, tab' er na ele,	
	a nal' y sis, au daç' i ty, ea tas' tro phe, eom pat' i ble, de elar' a tive, e lab' o räte, e vae' u äte.	A eäd' e my, a nat' o my, bär bär' i ty, eo ad' ju tant, eon grat' u lät ^e , de prav' i ty, e man' ci pät ^e , e vap' o rät ^e .	a läe' ri ty, an tag' o nist, ea lam' i ty, eo ag' u lät ^e , eon tam' i näte, di äm' eter, em bas' sa dor, ex ag' ger äte,	a näl' o gy, as par' a gus, ea pac' i ty, eom par' i son, de eäp' i tät ^e , di läp' i dät ^e , e rad' i eät ^e , ex trav a rance.

3.

gram mat' ie al,	Fa tăl' i ty,	for măl' i ty,	fru găl' i ty,
in flam' ma ble,	hī lar' i ty,	hu man' i ty,	in fat' u āte,
(ir răsh' un al),	in val' i dăte,	ī ras' ci ble,	ir ra tion al
mī rae' u lous,	le gal' i ty,	lo quac' i ty,	mag nan' i mous,
pre par' a tive,	mis an' thro py,	ol fae' to ry,	phi lan' thro py,
re al' i ty,	pre var' i eāte,	pro eras' ti năte,	ras eal' i ty,
sa gac' i ty,	re fraet' o ry,	re gal' i ty,	re tal' i āte,
the at' rie al,	sub stan ti ate	(süb stăñ'shi āt),	te nac' i ty,
ver nae' u lar,	u nan' i mous,	ur ban' i ty,	ve rac' i ty,
	vī vac' i ty,	vo răc' i ty,	vul gar' i ty.

4.

De elăm' a to ry, de elăr' a to ry, de făm' a to ry,
 ex elam' a to ry, ex plan' a to ry, im agă' i na ry, pre par' a to ry,
 vo eab' ū la ry.

5.

A sī at ic (ă' shi āt' ik), ben' e fae' tor,
 eo' ri an' der, dăp' lo mat' ie, em' blem at' ie, mal' e fae' tor,
 măñ' u fact' ure, math' e mat' ies, mem'o ran'dum, sys' tem at' ie,
 al lo păsh' ie, ar o mat' ie, hy dro păsh' ie.

6.

Bi'o grăph'ie al, eor' di ăl' i ty, ġen' e ăl' o ġy,
 ġe' o graph'ie al, hōs' pi tăl' i ty, im' mor tal' i ty, man' u fae' to ry,
 min' er al' o ġy, per' ti nac' i ty, pu'sil lan'i mous, sat' is fae' to ry,
 sen su al i ty, (sen' shq ăl' i tă), sim' i lar' i ty, tōp'o graph'ie al,
 tăp'o graph'ie al, in'de fat'i ga ble:ee' ele si as' tie, ho'me o păsh' ie.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

ACCURACY does not excuse acrimony, or harshness. If it be practicable, make an amicable arrangement with that charitable aristocrat. The antiquary has a valuable alabaster vase. After matrimony, she will enjoy the patrimony, or estate derived from her ancestors. The gladiator, or prize-fighter, had an attack of apoplexy. That amatory poem is an allegory. It is a lamentable fact, that such pleasures are transitory. In January, I saw the mantua-maker at the sanctuary. The tabernacle is now habitable.

2. Anatomy is taught at the academy. Give the analysis of that elaborate sentence. There is an analogy between plants and animals. My antagonist's audacity and brutality caused this catastrophe. His want of capacity led to this calamity. Acid will coagulate or thicken milk. The comparison is not compatible with justice. Congratulate the ambassador: for his extravagance did not cause him to contam-

inate or tarnish his fingers with bribes. Evacuate the fort. Do not exaggerate his faults. Emancipate the serf.

3. The thought of his fatality, or tendency to danger, checked our hilarity. Though his loquacity was miraculous, or very wonderful, he used grammatical language. Humanity sometimes led him to disregard frugality. Misanthropy, or hatred of mankind, led him to infatuate the youth and cause him to act in that irrational manner. Flax is inflammable. Will that irascible woman question the legality of the marriage, or try to invalidate it? That refractory servant is noted for his rascality and vulgarity. If you procrastinate, prevaricate, and retaliate, I shall question your philanthropy. They speak of the veracity and urbanity of that magnanimous prince.

4. After his explanatory remarks, he secured a unanimous vote. Learn that vocabulary, or list of words, for a preparatory exercise.

5. When my benefactor had the Asiatic cholera, he used allopathic and hydropathic remedies. The malefactor stole coriander seed. Keep a memorandum of the goods you manufacture. That badge is emblematic of the diplomatic corps. Mathematics should be studied in a systematic manner.

6. The sales of my biographical and geographical works are satisfactory. Though he violated the rules of hospitality, he was received with cordiality. His sensuality has made him pusillanimous. The indefatigable ecclesiastic found typographical errors in that topographical work.

POLYSYLLABLES—E IN ME.

1.	Ab brē' vi āte, al le' vi āte, eol le' āgi an, eri te' ri on, ex te' ri or, in e' bri ate, ma te' ri al, su pe' ri or, hŷ' men e' al, del' e te' ri ous,	ab stē' mi ous, a me' na ble, eol le' āgi āte, e the' re al, fu ne' re al, in fe' ri or, mys te' ri ous, tra āgē' di an : mau' so le' um, en' cy elo pe' di à,	āb stē' mi ous, ān te' ri or, ēo me' di an, ēx pe' di ent, im me' di ate, in gre' di ent, o be' di ence, āfh' e nē' um, pan' a ce' à, het' e ro āgē' ne ous.	a ē' ri al, ēha me' le on, ēon āgē' ni al, ex pe' ri ence, im pe' ri al, in te' ri or, ob se' qui ous, Eu' ro pe' an, spērm' a ce' ti : het' e ro āgē' ne ous.
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DICTION EXERCISES.

SINCE the collegian is amenable to the collegiate laws, he may deem it expedient to abbreviate his essay. The abstemious son

will alleviate the cares of that inebriate's wife. Anterior to that event, my limited experience had led me to take the exterior as a criterion of character. These ingredients were prepared from materials found in the interior of the country. He secured the obedience of that obsequious inferior in a mysterious way. That tragedian has few superiors. The comedian sang a hymeneal, or marriage song, at the Atheneum. After singing a funereal hymn, they erected a mausoleum. The European found a description of spermaceti in the Encyclopedia. That heterogeneous mixture was called a panacea, or remedy for all diseases.



POLYSYLLABLES—E IN END.

1.

del'i ea cy,
el'i gi ble,
eq ui ta ble
ex' em pla ry,
leg' is la' tor,
nec' es sa ry,
pref' a to ry,
rep' u ta ble,
sep' a ra ble,
ter' ri to ry,

Cěm' e ter y,
des' pi ea ble,
em' is sa ry,
(ěk' wi ta bl),
ex' o ra ble,
leg' is lat' ure,
pen' e tra ble,
pref' er a ble,
rev' o ea ble,
tem' per a ment,
test' i mo ny,

cěr' e mo ny,
des' ul to ry,
en' vi a ble,
es' ti ma ble,
ex' pli ea ble,
mel' an ehol y,
per' emp to ry,
pres' i den cy,
sed' en ta ry,
tem' per a tūre,
veg' e ta ble,

ered' it a ble,
ef' fi ea cy,
ep' i lep sy,
ex' ere to ry,
Feb' ru a ry,
mem' o ra ble,
pred' a to ry,
rep' a ra ble,
sem' i na ry,
tem' po ra ry,
ven' er a ble.

2.

as cend' en cy,
au ster' i ty,
be nev' o lent,
ehi mer' ie al,
eom press' i ble,
eon tempt' u ous,
de leet' a ble,
ef feet' u al,
e ques' tri an,
ex em' pli fy,
ex tem' po re,
i den' ti eal,
im pet' u ous,

Ae cěl' er āte,
as per' i ty,
be el' ze bub,
bi ěn' ni al,
eom mem' o rāte,
eon fed' er āte,
dex ter' i ty,
ef fem' i nāte,
ex ee' u tive,
ex pee' to rāte,
ex ten' u āte,
i den' ti fy,
im press' i ble,

a měn' i ty,
as sev' er āte,
be nef' i cent,
ce leb' ri ty,
eom men' su rāte,
eon see' u tive,
de ērep' i tūde,
di reet' o ry,
e leet' or al,
ex ee' u tor,
ex pen' di tūre,
ex trem' i ty,
im men' si ty,
in dem' ni fy,

a něm' o ne,
at ten' u āte,
be nev' o lence,
ce ler' i ty,
eom pet' i tor,
eon tempt' i ble,
de ēgen' er ate,
di s pen' sa ry,
e lee' tri fy,
ex ee' u trix,
ex per' i ment,
fi del' i ty,
im ped' i ment,
in ef' fa ble,

in gen' u ous, in her' it ance, in teg' ri ty, in tel' li gence,
in ter' ro gāte, in vest' i gāte, in vet' er ate.

3. Lon gēv' i ty, ma lēv' o lence, mil lēn' ni um,
ne ces' si tāte, non en' ti ty, nu mer' ie al,
ob scen' i ty, ob strep' er ous, pa ren' the sis, pe des' tri an,
per cep' ti ble, per en' ni al, per pet' u al, per plex' i ty,
pos ter' i ty, pre şen' ti ment, pro ȝen' i tor, pro pen' si ty,
pros per' i ty, re cep' ta ele, re fee' to ry, re ȝen' er āte,
se ren' i ty, se ver' i ty, sin cer' i ty, so lem' ni ty,
su prem' a cy, sus cep' ti ble, ter res' tri al, sym met' ri eal, syn ee' do ehe,
te mer' i ty, he red' i ta ry, tri en' ni al: eo tem' po ra ry,
ex tem' po ra ry, ir rep' a ra ble. in cen' di a ry, in her' it a ble,

4. A-e' a dēm' ie, a-e' qui ȇs' cence, ad' o lēs' cence,
al' pha bet' ie, ap' o plee' tie, ap' pre hen'sive, at' mos pher' ie,
eom' pre hen'sion, eom' pre hen'sive, eom' pli men'tal, con sci en tious
(kon' shi ȇn'shus), eon' va les' cent, el' e ment' al, en' er ȝet' ie,
ep' i dem' ie, ep' i lep' tie, ȇv' a nes' cent, fun' da men'tal,
in'de pend' ence, in' flu en' zā, in' nu en' do, in' ter ces' sor,
man' i fes' to, om' ni pres' ence, pred' e ces' sor, pre' di lee' tion,
reg' i ment' al, reş' ur ree' tion, ret' ro speet' ive, sym' pa thet' ie.
ir' ehi pel' a go, as' a fet' i dā, el' e ment' a ry.

DICTION EXERCISES.

THE ceremony at the cemetery was creditable to those estimable and exemplary citizens. Epilepsy caused his melancholy. In a desultory conversation, that despicable emissary denied the efficacy of prayer. The legislator says his friend, though eligible to office, and sustaining an enviable character, is restrained by his delicacy. His excellency the Governor wrote his memorable letter to the legislature in February. Is it necessary that the teacher of the seminary be peremptory? That venerable man was elected to the presidency. If the decree be revocable, secure his testimony. The predatory party aim to destroy all vegetables in the territory.

2. The celebrity you acquired from the celerity of your movements will accelerate the march of your competitor. While making experiments in that delectable garden, his expenditures were great. Beneficent, means doing good; benevolent, merely having a desire to do

good. What is that biennial fast of two days designed to commemorate? His intelligence enabled him to select the identical site that is noted for its amenity, or pleasantness. Even in his decrepitude, his fidelity as a minister and his integrity in business exemplify the value of his precepts. That ingenuous man will investigate the inveterate drinker's affairs. Interrogate the artist with regard to the equestrian statue of the executive. If he deliver that impetuous speech extempore, he will electrify the crowd. Effectual means were taken to secure the electoral vote for that effeminate candidate. Longing for the ineffable or unspeakable joys of heaven, he finds nothing in this life commensurate with his desires.

3. The progenitor of that family and his posterity were noted for their longevity. The obscenity and malevolence of that incendiary led to his detection. Millennium means a thousand years. If the obstreperous pedestrian have the temerity to disturb our triennial solemnities, he will necessitate us to resort to severity. To his susceptible and regenerate heart, the beauties of nature are a source of perennial or perpetual cheerfulness and serenity. His hereditary pride, and the inveteracy of his hate, caused him to disregard the supremacy of the law. Death ends terrestrial scenes. A cotemporary says his loss was irreparable.

4. My predecessor spoke of the conscientious youth's acquiescence in the academic rules. Could he utter the elemental, elementary, or alphabetic sounds, in his adolescence, or youth? Her complimentary phrases indicate a predilection for that energetic man. I was apprehensive that he would not so soon be convalescent, after suffering from an epileptic attack, an apoplectic fit, and an influenza, or epidemic catarrh. Glory is evanescent. A belief in the resurrection of the dead is one of the fundamental or essential doctrines of the Christian church. He encouraged regimental display, and sanctioned retrospective laws. Christ is our Intercessor with the omnipresent Jehovah.



POLYSYLLABLES—E IN ERR.

1.	Mēr' ce na ry : ad vērs' i ty, ad vēr' tīsē ment,
al tern' a tive,	ēon term' in ous, ēon vert' i ble, de term' in ātē,
dī ver' si fy,	dī ver' si ty, e ter' ni ty, ex term' i nātē,
fra ter' ni ty,	im per' ti nence, pro verb' i al, sub serv' i ent,
su per' flu ous,	su per' la tive : u' ni vers' al : ēon serv' a to ry,
pre serv' a to ry : an' ni vers' a ry. u' ni ver' si ty	

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

2. Cûr' so ri ly, pûr' ga to ry : tăç' i tûrn' i ty.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HAVING no other alternative in his adversity, he depended on mercenary troops. Owing to the proverbial impertinence of the fraternity who were conterminous to his estate, the prince wished to exterminate them, and seize their convertible property. A universal solvent would not be superfluous. The plants are in the conservatory. During the anniversary week, I was at the university.

2. I read the advertisement cursorily. He enjoined taciturnity on the subject of purgatory.

POLYSYLLABLES--I IN ICE.

1.	Ad viš' a ble,	ad vi' ſo ry,	an ni' hi lâte,
anx i e ty	(ang zí' e tî),	as sign' a ble,	e bri' e ty,
ka leí' do seópe,	pro pri' e tor,	pro pri' e ty,	re li' a ble,
re spir' a ble,	sa ti' e ty,	so bri' e ty,	so ci' e ty,
va ri' e ty :	eon' tra ri' e ty,	no' to ri' e ty.	

DICTATION EXERCISES.

AN act to prevent ebriety and to promote sobriety is advisable. There is no assignable reason for his anxiety concerning that advisory letter. No human power can annihilate matter. The proprietor of the hotel bought a kaleidoscope. Is that air respirable? That reliable man observes the rules of propriety. Our society will avoid satiety. There is a contrariety of opinions with regard to the notoriety of that crime.

POLYSYLLABLES—I IN IN.

1.	Dif' fi eul ty,	dig' ni ta ry,	dil' a to ry,
dis' pu ta ble,	fig' u ra tive,	ig' no min y,	im' i ta ble,
in' ter est ing,	n' ti ma cy,	in' ven to ry,	ir' ri ta ble,
lin' e a ment,	lit' er a ry,	lit' er a tûre,	mil' i ta ry,
mis' cel la ny	mis' er a ble,	pit' i a ble,	trib' u ta ry.
2.	A bil' i ty,	ae eliv' i ty,	ae tiv' i ty,
ad mis' si ble.	af fin' i ty,	a gil' i ty,	am big' u ous.

am phib' i ous,	an tiç' i pâte,	an tip' o dêš,	an tiq ui ty
(an tik' wi tî),	an tîf' e sis.	a rîf' me tie,	ar tie' u lâte
ar tif' i çer,	ar til' le ry,	as sim' i lâte,	a vid' i ty,
bel lig' er ent,	be nig' ni ty,	ea pit' u lâte,	eap tiv' i ty,
ear niv' o ous,	çen trif' u gal,	cen trip' e tal,	cer tif' i eâte,
cî vil' i ty,	eon mis' er âte,	eon sis' to ry,	eon spie' u ous,
eon spir' a cy,	eon tig' u ous,	eon viv' i al,	eu pid' i ty.

3.

de lîn' e âte,	De bîl' i ty,	de elîv' i ty,	de lib' er âte,
de riv' a tive,	de lin' quen cy,	de lir' i ous,	de lir' i um,
dî viš' i ble,	dî min' ū tîve,	dis erim' i nâte,	dî vin' i ty,
e pis' eo pal,	do cil' i ty,	due til' i ty,	du plic' i ty,
e quiv' o eal,	e pit' o me,	e pit' o mîze,	e quiv' a lent,
fa cil' i ty,	e quiv' o eâte,	ex hil a rate	(egz hîl' a rât),
fes tiv' i ty,	fae sim' i le,	fas tid' i ous,	fe lic' i ty,
ha bit' u âte,	gen til' i ty,	ges tie' u-lâte,	ha bil' i ment,
in cip' i ent,	hos til' i ty,	hu mil' i ty,	im priš' on men
in im' ie al,	in diḡ' e nous,	in dig' ni ty,	in fin' i ty,
in quis' i tive,	in iq' ui ty,	in i ti ate	(in išh' i ât),
in vid' i ous,	in sid' i ous,	in sin' u âte,	in tim' i dâte,
ju rid' ie al,	in vig' o râte,	in vin' ci ble,	i tin' er ant,
me dic' i nal,	le git' i mate,	mag nif' i cent,	ma lig' ni ty,
mu nif' i cent,	mel lif' lu ous,	me rid' i an,	mu nic' i pal,
	na tiv' i ty,	no bil' i ty,	

4.

ob liv' i on,	Ob liq ui ty	(ob lik' wi tî),	ob lit' er âte,
par tic' i pâte,	om nip' o tent,	o riḡ' i nal,	o riḡ' i nâte,
po lit' ic al,	per cip' i ent,	per fid' i ous,	per spie' u ous
pre die' a ment,	pon tif' i eal,	pre cip' i tâte	pre cip' i tons
ra pid' i ty,	pro mis' eu ous,	prox im' i ty,	pub lic' i ty
re frîg' er âte,	re cip' ro eal,	re cip' ro eâte,	re cip' i ent
rus tic' i ty,	re şid' u al,	re trib' u tive,	rî die' u lous
sim plic' i ty,	seur ril' i ty,	sig nif' i eance,	sî mil' i tûde
sta tist' ie al,	so lil' o quy,	so phist' ie al,	sta bil' i ty
u til' i ty,	ste ril' i ty,	sub lim' i ty,	tran quil' li ty
vî cis' si tûde,	ven tril' o quisim,	ven tril' o quist,	vî cîn' i ty,
pre lim' i na ry.	vo cif' er ous :	e pis' to la ry,	o bit' u a ry,

5.

def' i ni' tion,	Ben' e die' tion,	eal' o rif' ie,	con' tra die' tion,
	dem' o li' tion,	ex hi bi tion	(ěks' hî bish' un),

hyp'o erit' ie, in' ter die' tion, in ter mis sion (in' tēr mish' un)
 ju' ris die' tion, mal' e die' tion, ree'og ni'tion, rem' i nis' cence,
 sci' en tif' ie, su' dor if' ie, su per fi cial (su' pēr fish' al),

6. Cōn'san guin'i ty, erēd' i bīl' i ty, dū' ra bīl' i ty,
 e' lēe trič' i ty, e' qua nim' i ty, er' y sip' e las, ig' no min' i ous,
 in' di vid' u al, mag'na nim'i ty, mul'ti plic'i ty, o' dor if' er ous,
 per'pen die'u lar, u' na nim' i ty, val'e die'to ry : ae' count'a bil'i ty
 gen'er al is'si mo, pu'sil la nim'i ty, sar'sa pa ril'lā.

ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

7. Dýs' en ter y : dis sýl' la ble, em pýr' e al,
 po lýg' a my, tris yl' la ble : an' a lyt' ie, met' a phys' ics.
 mon' o syl' la ble, pan' e gyrr' ie, hi'e ro glyph'ie.

DICTION EXERCISES.

THERE are many figurative expressions in that interesting miscellany. That literary dignitary has great difficulty in conquering his dilatory habits. That intimacy with vice leads to ignominy is not disputable. Notice the lineaments of that irritable man's face. That miserable man is in a pitiable condition. The military chief encouraged literature. The province was tributary to Rome.

2. Though the consistory commiserate the prisoner's sad condition, they pronounce his ambiguous certificate not admissible. His benignity, civility, and ability render the chief conspicuous among the belligerents. Note the affinity of those articulate sounds. Observe his agility, or activity. Range your artillery on that gentle acclivity, and summon the city to capitulate. Crocodiles are amphibious and carnivorous animals. The centrifugal and centripetal forces are called central forces. Convivial habits increase his avidity or greediness. The cupidity of the prince, which was tempted by property contiguous to his estate, led him to become a conspicuous member of the conspiracy.

3. Though the imprisonment increase his debility and habituate him to indignities, the municipal officers will find him invincible. If you deliberate, and learn to discriminate, you can form many derivative words. The delirious youth ran down the declivity. If fever produce delirium, I will excuse his delinquency. Did that itinerant equivocate, or use duplicity? A lady at the festivity was fastidious, or over-nice. He has such facility in the use of the pen, that he can make a facsimile, or exact copy, of that epitome. To gesticulate in

he street is not a mark of gentility. During the incipient stage of hostility, the insidious or deceitful king tried to insinuate himself into the good graces of the nobility. Those indigenous or native plants have medicinal properties. Her mellifluous or sweetly-flowing voice, and her humility, disarmed their malignity. My munificent patron has a magnificent palace.

4. He who originates worlds must be omnipotent. That perfidious political act proves his moral obliquity. The prolixity of his remarks renders them less perspicuous. He ran down the precipitous cliff with great rapidity. His rusticity and simplicity placed him in a ridiculous predicament. The ventriloquist's vociferous argument was sophistical.

5-6. After the benediction was pronounced, he distributed the odoriferous flowers. The unseen heating rays of the sun are called calorific rays. During intermission, he said the tales we heard at the exhibition involved contradiction. His malediction, or evil speaking, and his hypocritic acts disturbed my equanimity. That superficial man can not give a correct definition of electricity. The generalissimo, or chief commander, will punish pusillanimity, or cowardice. Will sarsaparilla cure erysipelas?

7. Dysentery is a painful disease. Spell a monosyllable, a dissyllable, and a trisyllable. The science of mind is called metaphysics. A panegyric is a speech in praise of some distinguished person, action, or virtue.

POLYSYLLABLES—O IN OLD.

1.	Ap prō' pri ātē, eon sōl' a ble, de plor' a ble, er ro' ne ous, har mo' ni ous, me mo' ri al, re stor' a ble, vir' tu o' so : par' si mo' ni ous,	cen sō' ri ous, eon trōl' la ble, dī plo' ma cy, eu lo' gi um, his to' ri an, no to' ri ous, re stor' a tive, ed' i to' ri al, tes' ti mo' ni al,	eor lō' qui al, eor po' re al, em po' ri um, eu pho' ni ous, mag nō' lī à, op pro' bri um, vie to' ri ous : òr' a tō' ri o,
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DICTATION EXERCISES.

WERE those colloquial remarks appropriate? The music of that oratorio is euphonious. That editorial eulogium, or encomium, was not written by a censorious critic. That historian

understands diplomacy. The virtuoso took a restorative for his hoarseness. That victorious troop is not controllable. I have a commodious house in that emporium. That felonious act cast opprobrium upon his name. That harmonious family have melodious voices. The parsimonious man wrote a testimonial for his meritorious servant.

POLYSYLLABLES—O IN ON.

1.

eōn' tro ver sy,
hon' or a ble,
ob' du ra cy,
prom' is so ry,
vol' un ta ry :
ae eom' mo dāte,
a poe' ry phā,
as trol' o gý,
au tom' a ton,
ehro nol' o gý,
eon eom' i tant,
eos mop' o līte.

Cōm' men ta ry, eōm' mis sa ry, eōm' pa ra ble,
eon' tu ma cy, eon' tū mē ly, eor' ol la ry,
hon' or a ry, hos' pi ta ble, mon' ās tēr y,
ob' sti na cy, oe' eu pān cy, or' a to ry,
prom' on to ry, sol' i ta ry, tol' er a ble,
ob' li ga to ry : ab dom' i nal, a bom' in āte,
al lop' a fly, a nom' a ly, a non' y mōus,
a pol' o gý, a pos' ta sy, a pos' tro phe,
as tron' o my, a troç' i ty, au thōr' i ty,
ba rom' e ter, bī og' ra phy, ehī rog' ra phy,
ehro nom' e ter, eom mod' i ty, eom pos' i tor,
eon glom' er ate, eon sol' i dāte, eor rob' o rāte,

2.

de nōm' i nāte,
e eon' o my,
fe roc' i ty,
hy drop' a fly,
in oe' u lāte,
ma jōr' i ty,
mo nop' o ly,
phe nom' e nā,
pre dom' i nance,
re spon' si ble,
the oe' ra cy,
to pog' ra phy,

De mōe' ra cy, de mōn' stra ble, de mōn' stra tive,
do spond' en cy, dox ol' o gý, e eon' o mīze,
e mol' u ment, ex pos' i tor, ex post' u lāte,
ge og' ra phy, ge ol' o gý, ge om' e try,
hy poe' ri sy, hy pot' e nūse, i dol' a try,
in tox' i eāte, li fhog' ra phy, ma hog' a ny,
me trop' o lis, mi nor' i ty, mo nop' o līze,
mo not' o ny, my fhōl' o gy, or fhog' ra phy,
phe nom' e non, phi lōl' o gý, phi lōs' o phy,
pre pon' der āte, pre rog' a tive, pri ör' i ty,
rhi noc' e ros, ste nog' ra phy, syn on' y mōus,
the od' o lite, the ol' o gý, thefher mom' e ter,
ve loc' i ty, ver bos' i ty, zo ol' o gý,

3.

re pōs' i to ry : eōr' re spōnd' ence, eōr' re spōnd' ence,
pār' e gōr' ie,

Con sōl' a to ry, de rōg' a to ry, in eōr' ri gī ble,
āl' le gor' ie, āp' os tōl' ie, āp' os trōph' ie,
ē eo nōm' ie, ē qui noe' tial, hor' i zōn' tal,
phil' o sōph' ie : an' a tom' ie al, an' i mos' i ty,

ar' is toe' ra cy, eat' e gor' ie al, eu' ri os' i ty, deu'ter on'o my,
 et' y mol' o gy, gen' er os' i ty, hip'po pot'a mus, ho' me op' a thy,
 hyp'o ehon'dri ae, in'ter rog'a tive, lex'i eog'ra pher, me' di oœ' ri ty,
 pe' ri od' ie al, phys'i og'no my, phys'i ol' o gy, reç'i proc'i ty,
 trig'o nom'e try: me'te or ol'o gy.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THAT commentary explains the difficult passages in the apocrypha. The hospitable commissary can accommodate the men with grain during their occupancy of the monastery. His contumacy, or obstinacy, during the controversy, caused his opponent to abominate him. He leads a solitary life on that promontory. If you corroborate my statement, that anonymous writer will make a voluntary apology. Did not my position make it obligatory, I would not bear his contumely, or insolence. The compositor received an abdominal wound. The cosmopolite studied astronomy, biography, and chronology. Reproach is a concomitant, or companion, of apostasy.

2. Is it demonstrable that democracy is the best form of government? The majority favor economy. He studied geögraphy, geölogy, geömetry, philology, philosophy, zoölogy, mythology, and theölogy. Do you denominate that a demonstrative argument? That firm will monopolize all the mahogany in the metropolis. Knowing the predominance of verbosity in his style, you alone will be responsible if you give him priority in the debate.

3. It is consolatory to learn that the correspondence contains nothing derogatory to her character. Have the aristocracy more than a mediocrity of talent? A gränary is a depository for corn. That incorrigible drunkard has a hypochondriac complaint. Do you practice allopathy, hydrotherapy, or homeopathy? The hippopotamus awakened our curiosity. Deuteronomy means the second law. That interrogative sentence requires a categorical answer. The lexicographer understands etymology, physiognomy, physiology, and trigonometry. Meteörology treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.



POLYSYLLABLES—U IN MUTE.

1.	Cū' li na ry,	jū' di eā tūre,	lū' mi na ry,
uū' ga to ry,	nu' mer a ble,	nu' mer a ry	su' per a ble:
ae eu' mu late,	ad ju' di eā te,	al lu' vi al,	an nu' i ty,

œom mu' ni eāte,	œom mu' ni ty,	œon nu' bi al,	ere du' li ty,
de du' ci ble,	dī lu' vi al,	ef flu' vi um,	en flu' ſi aſm,
en thu' ſi ast,	ex u' ber ant,	fa tu' i ty,	for tu' i tous,
fu tu' ri ty,	gar ru' li ty,	gra tu' i ty,	il lu' mi nāte,
il lu' so ry,	im mu' ni ty,	im pu' ni ty,	in fu' ri āte,
in ju' ri ous,	in tu' i tive,	in du' bi ta ble,	lu gu' bri ous,
lux u ri ance	(lugz ū' ri ans),	ma tu' ri ty,	mer eu' ri al,
mi nu ti a	(mī nū' ſhī ā),	ob seu' ri ty,	pe nu' ri ous,
pro tu' ber ance,	re du' ci ble,	re mu' ner āte,	re pu' di āte,
sa lu' bri ous,	sa lu' bri ty,	se eu' ri ty,	sul phu' re ous,
va eu' i ty,	vo lu' mi nous.		

2.

Co' ad jū' tor,	œon' sti tū' tion,	dīm' i nū' tion,
el' o eū' tion,	ev' o lu' tion,	res' o lu' tion,
res' ti tu' tion,	rev' o lu' tion;	as' si du' i ty,
œon' ti gu' i ty,	œon' ti nu' i ty,	op' portu' ni ty:
per' pe tu' i ty,	in' ge nu' i ty,	
	per' spi eu' i ty,	su' per flu' i ty.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

THE cook wants culinary hērbs. The legislature will pronounce that injurious act nugatory. Though these evils accumulate, they are superable. Such facts are deducible. He will adjudicate your claim and grant an annuity. That alluvial soil yields exuberant crops. The effluvium of the rose is pleasant. Our meeting waſ for tuitous, or unexpected. Do you expect a grātuity from that penurious man? His garrulity did not awaken enthusiasm. If I repudiate my debts, I will remunerate you. Intuitive evidence is indubitable. The salubrity of the climate, the immunities of the clergy, and the security insured by just laws, led the clergyman to emigrate. Read that voluminous work. Göd only can fill every vacuity of the soul.

2. My coadjutor, or assistant, embraced the first opportunity to make restitution. There is more ambiguity than perspicuity in those resolutions. His ingenuity enabled him to avoid a superfluity of words. His assiduity, or close application, has enabled him to acquire a thorough knowledge of elocution. That constitution will prevent revolutions, and insure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

POLYSYLLABLES—U IN UP.

1.	Pūl' mo na ry,	sūmpt' u a ry,	vūl' ner a ble:
a dūl' ter āte,	an nun ci ate	(an nūn' ſhī āt),	ea lum' ni āte,

zōm bus' ti ble, eom pul' so ry, eor rupt' i ble, de struet' i ble,
 il lus' tri ous, in eum' ben cy, in dus' tri ous, pro fund' i ty,
 re sus' ci tātē, vo lupt' u ous: āg' ri eult' ure, hōr' ti eūlt' ure:
 drōm' e da ry: ef frōnt' e ry.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HIS voluptuous life rendered him vulnerable to pulmonary attacks. During his incumbency, the president favored sumptuary laws. That matter, though combustible, is not destructible. The body is corruptible. Did that industrious man resuscitate your drowned friend? You calumniate those men, if you say they adulterate food. He had the effrontery to claim my dromedary, or Arabian camel.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

ACCENT IN CERTAIN WORDS.

[Dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the accent on the *first* syllable; and when used as verbs, on the *second*. A few dissyllables, which are at once nouns and adjectives, are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the *first* syllable and the adjectives on the *last*.]

1. Ab' sent, ab sēnt': āb' straet, ab strāet':
 āe' cent, ae cēnt': āf' fix, af fix': aug' ment,
 aug mēnt': au' gust, au gūst': cēm' ent, ce mēnt':
 eōl' league, eol lēague': eōl' leet, eol lēet', eōm' paet,
 eom pāet': eōm' pound, eom pound': eōn' cert, eon cērt'.

2. Cōn' erete, eon erēte': eōn' duet, eon dūet':
 eōn' fine, eon fine': eon' fliet, eon fliet': eōn' sērve,
 eon sērve': eōn' test, eon tēst': eōn' trāet, eon trāet':
 eōn' trāst, eon trāst': eōn' vērse, eon vērse': eōn' vert,
 eon vērt': eōn' viet, eon viet': eōn' voy, eon vōy'.

3. Dēš' ert, de šērt': dēš' eant, des eānt':
 dī' gest, dī' gēst': ēs' eōrt, es cōrt': ēs' say,

es sāy', ēx' port, ex pōrt': ēx' traet, ex træt':
 fēr' ment, fer měnt': frē' quent, fre quěnt': găl' lant,
 gal lănt': īm' port, im pōrt': īm' press, im prěss':
 īn' cense': in cěnse': īn' erease, in erēase': īn' stiñct,
 in stiñct': īn' sult, in sūlt': īn' ter diet, in ter dīet'.

4. Min ute (mīn' it), mī nūte': öb' jeet,
 ob jěet': pēr' fume, per fūme': prē' fix, pre fīx':
 prěm' ise, pre mīse': prēs' ent, pre sěnt': prōd' uce,
 pro dūce': prōg' ress, pro grēss': prōj' eet, pro jěet':
 prō' test, pro těst'.

5. Rēb' el, re běl': rēe' ord, re eôrd':
 rēf' use, re fūse': rē' tail, re tāil': süb' jeet,
 sub jěet': sūr' nāme, sur nāme': sūr' vey, sur vej':
 tōr' ment, tor měnt': trāns' fer, trans fēr': trāns' port,
 trans pōrt': üp' start, up stärt'.

DICTION EXERCISES.

WHY does your *ab'sent* friend *absent* himself? Did he *abstract* an *abstract* of your speech from the desk? Note the mark of *accent*, and *accent* the right syllable. *Affix* an *affix* to that word. Secure an *augment* to the army. Rain *augments* the stream. In *Au'gust*, the *august'* writer entered into a *com'pact* to prepare a *com-pact'* discourse. Buy some *cem'ent*, and *cement* the glass. If we *col-league*, my *colleague* will do the speaking. Read the *collect*. *Collect* the taxes. *Compound* the drugs. Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. Attend the *concert*. *Concert* measures.

2. Gold is a porous *concrete*. Blood *concretes* in a bowl. His *conduct* was good. *Conduct* your affairs with prudence. The army will not pass the *confines* of the state. *Confine* the criminal. The *conflict* was bloody. The laws *conflict*. The *conserve* is good. *Conserve* the fruit. The *contest* was perilous. *Contest* the claim. The *contract* is void. Moisture *contracts* a rope. Observe the *contrast* between a well-bred man and a clown. The shrub *contrasts* finely with the oak. *Converse* with each other. Hold *converse* with nature. *Convert* ice into water. The *convert* is zealous. *Convict* the *convict* of his error. The *convoy* will *convoy* the fleet.

3. *Desert us not in the desert.* The bird sung her *descant*. People *descant* on your acts. Read the *digest*. *Digest* your reply. The *escort* will *escort* the king. Did he *essay* to write an *essay*? They will *export* our *exports*. Read an *extract*. *Extract* a tooth. Beer will *ferment*, if you put a *ferment* into it. He made *frequent* visits to the fort. He *frequents* dram-shops. The *gallant* *youth* will *gallant* the lady. Do you understand the *import* of his words? We *import* teas. *Impress* that fact on his mind. The age bears his *impress*. Earnest prayer is an *incense* that can never *incense* Deity. My *increase* is taken to *increase* your wealth. *Instinct*, not reason, rendered the herd *instinct* with spirit. His *insult* did not move me. Do not *insult* my friend. That *interdict* is just. Our laws should *interdict* the sale of rum.

4. Within a *minute*, I will find a *minute* piece of gold. If you remove that *object*, I will not *object* to the place. *Perfume* the room with rich *perfume*. *Prefix* a *prefix* to that word. One *premise* is false. I *premise* these remarks that you may know why I *present* this subject on the *present* occasion. The farmer will *produce* *produce* enough for his family. If that *project* fail, he will *project* another. The ships *progress*. He is commended for his *progress* in learning. He *protests* against your vote. The *protest* of the minority was not respected.

5. Why did that *rebel* *rebel*? *Record* the name. The *records* are lost. Did he *refuse* to accept the *refuse* papers? *Retail* the goods I bought at *retail*. That *subject* of discussion would *subject* you to annoyance. If he desire a *surname*, I will *surname* him Simple. He took a *survey* of the harbor. *Survey* the land. Avoid the place of *torment*. *Torment* me not. *Transfer* your right to the land. Is the *transfer* legal? *Transport* that upstart in the first *transport* that sails.

NAMES OF PERSONS.

I. MALES.

1.	Aa ron	(âr' un),	A' bel,	A bî' el,
A bî' jah,	Ab' ner,	A' bra ham,	Ad' am,	A dôl' phus,
Al' an,	Al' bert,	Al' ex ân'der,	Al' fred,	Al' gé non,
Al' mon,	A lön' zo,	Al' phe us,	Al' vin,	Am' a sâ,
Am' brosé,	A' mos,	An' drew,	An' tho ny,	A pol' los,
Ar' chi bald,	Ar' nold,	Ar' te mas,	Ar' thur,	A' sâ,
A' saph,	Ash' er,	Au' brey,	Au güs' tus,	Aus' tin.
2.	Bald' win,	Bär' na bas,	Băs' il,	Bĕn' e diev,

Běn' ja min,	Ben ő' ní,	Be rī' ah,	Běr' närd,	Běr' tram,
Be fhū' el,	Cæ' şar,	Că' leb,	Căl' vin,	Cæ' çil,
Cē' phas,	Chärles,	Chřis'to pher,	Clär' ence,	Clăude,
Clém' ent,	Cõn' rad,	Cõn' stant,	Cõn'stan tīne,	Cor nē' li us,
Crís' pin,	Cüfli' bert,	Cýr' il,	Cý' rus,	Dan,
Dăñ' i el,	Da rī' us,	Da' vid,	Děn' nis,	Děr' rick,
Dex' ter,	Dõn' ald,	Dun' ean,		

3.	Eb' en ē' zer,	Ed' gar,	Ed' mund,	Ed' ward,
Ed' win,	Eg' bert,	E' le ā' zar,	E' li,	E li' ab,
E li' as,	E li' hu,	E li' jah,	E li' pha let,	E li' shă,
El' mer,	Em' e ry,	E' noeh,	E' nos,	E' phra im,
E răs' tus,	Er' nest,	E fhan,	Eū' gēne,	Eūs' tace,
E zē' ki el,	Ez' ră,			

4.	Fē' lix,	Fēr' di nand,	Fer năñ' do,	Fēs' tus,
Frāñ' çis,	Frāñk,	Frāñk' lin,	Frēd' er iē,	Geôrge,
Gid' e on,	Gil' bert,	Giles,	(jilz),	Göd' frey,
Göd' win,	Grēg' o ry,	Gus tā' vus,	Guŷ,	Hän' ni bal,
Här' old,	Hēn' ry,	Hēr' bert,	Hēr' man,	Hēz' e ki' ah,
Hi' ram,	Hō' mer,	Hōr' ace,	Ho ra tio	(hō ră' shi ő),
Ho şē' á,	Hū' bert,	Hūgh,	Hū' go,	Hūmp' rey.

5.	Ieh' a bod,	I' ră,	I' şääe,	I sa iah
(i ză' yă),	İş' ra el,	Iv an	(iv' an),	Jă' bez,
Jă' eob,	Jă' i rus,	Jămes,	Jă' red,	Jă' son,
Jăs' per,	Jă' van,	Jĕd' e dī' ah,	Jĕr e mī' ah,	Jĕr' e my,
Jer öme',	Jĕs' se,	Jōb,	Jō' el,	Jōhn,
Jō' nah,	Jō' nas,	Jōn' a fhan,	Jō' şeph,	Jōsh' u à,
Jo si' ah,	Jō' fham,	Jū' dah,	Jū' lă an,	Jū' lă ūs,
Jüs' tin,	Jüs' tus.			

6.	Lă' ban,	Lăñ' će lot,	Lăm' bert,	Lăw' rence,
Lăz' a rus,	Le ăñ' der,	Lěm' u el,	Lěon' ard,	Le őn' i das,
Lē' vi,	Lew is	(lo' is),	Lî' o nel,	Lo rĕn' zo,
Lü' bin,	Lu ci us	(lū' shi us),	Lüke,	Lü' ther,
Mär' eus,	Märk,	Mär'ma dūke,	Mat thew	(măsh' fhu),
Mat thi as	(măsh' thi'as),	Mău' rice,	Mär' tin,	Mĕr' e dăf,
Mi' eah,	Mi' eha el,	Mō' şeq.		

7.	Nă' hum,	Na pō' le on,	Nă' fhan,	Na făñ' i el
Né'hē mī'ah,	Nieh' o las,	Nō' ah	Nōr' man,	O' ba dī' ah,

Ó' bed,	Oe tā' vĩ ūs,	Ol' i ver,	Or lān' do,	Os' ear,
O zí' as,	Păt' rick,	Păul,	Pē' leg,	Pē' ter,
Phī lān' der,	Phī lē' mon,	Phīl' ip,	Phīn' e as,	Pi' us,
Ptōl' e my,	Rălph,	Răn' dal,	Răph' a el,	Răy' mond,
Rēg' i nald,	Reu ben,	(ro' běn).	Rich' ard,	Rōb' ert,
Rōd' er iē,	Rō' dolph,	Rōg' er,	Rō' land,	Ru' dolph,
Ru' fus,	Ru' pert.			
8.	Săl' mon,	Săm' son,	Săm' u el,	Săul,
Se' bă,	Se băs' tian,	Se rē' nus,	Săfă,	Sig' is mund,
Si' las,	Sil vă' nus,	Sil văs' ter,	Sim' e on,	Si' mon,
Săl' o mon,	Ste phen	(stē' vn),	Sy'd' ney,	Thăd' de us,
Thē' o dore,	The ăph'il us,	Thē' ron,	Thom' as,	Tim' o fhy,
Ti' tus,	Ur ban,	(ĕr' băn),	U rī' ah,	Vál' en tîne,
Vin' cent,	Viv' i an,	Wăl' ter,	Will' iam,	Wîn' fred,
Zăb' di el,	Zăe' e hē' us,	Zăeh' a rī' ah,	Zăeh' a ry,	Zē' nas.

II. FEMALES.

1.	Ab' i gaĭl,	A' dă,	Ad' a line,	Ad' e lă,
A dē' li à,	Ag' a thă,	Ag' nēš,	Al bēr' tă,	Al' ex ăn'dră,
Al' içe,	Al mī' ră,	A măñ' dă,	A mē' li à,	A' my,
An' a bel,	An gĕl' i eă,	An' gĕl' i eă,	Ann,	An' nă,
Anne,	Ar' a bĕl' lă,	Au găs' tă,	Au rō' ră,	Băr' ba ră,
Bĕ' a trĕce,	Be lăñ' dă,	Bĕr' thă,	Bĕt' sey,	Blanche
(blăñsh),	Brăd'g' et.			
2.	Căr' o line,	Căfăh' a rîne,	Ce lăs' tîne,	Cē' li à,
Chăr' i ty,	Char lotte	(shăr' lot),	Chlō' ē,	Chris ti na
(krăs tē' nă),	Cic' e ly,	Clăr' à,	Cla răs' să,	Clem en ti na
(klém'ĕn tē' nă),	Cōn' stance,	Cōr' ră,	Côr dē' lă,	Côr nē' lă,
Cyñ' thi à,	Dĕb' o rah,	Dĕl' lă,	Dō' ră,	Dôr' eas,
Do rîn' dă,	Dôr' o fhă' à,	Dru' sîl' lă,	E' dîfă,	El' e a nor,
El' i nor,	E lă' ză,	E liz' a befă,	El' lă,	El' len,
El' vî' ră,	Em' e line,	Em' i ly,	Em' mă,	Es' ther,
Eū gă' nă,	Eū gă' nie,	Eū' nice,	Eū phă' mă,	E' vă,
E van' gă line,	Eve,	Ev' e lă' nă,	Ev' e line.	
3.	Făiăh,	Făn' nă,	Flō' ră,	Frăn' çes,
Frăd' er i' eă,	Ger al dine	(jér' al dîn),	Ger trude	(gér' trăd),
Grăce,	Hăñ' năh,	Hăr' ri et,	Hĕl' en.	Hĕn' ri et' tă,

Hěs' ter,	Hí lā' ri á,	Ho nō' rā,	Hōpe,	Hǔl' dah,
I' dā,	I' nez,	I rē' ne,	Iš' a bel,	Jāne,
Ja nět',	Jo seph ine	(jō' zef īn),	Jū' difh,	Jū' li á,
Lāu' rā,	La vīn' i á,	Lē o nō' rā,	Le ti tī a	(le tīsh' i á),
Lil' i an,	Lil' ly,	Lo rīn' dā,	Lou is a	(lo ē' zā),
Lu cīn' dā,	Lu cre ti a	(lu krē'shī á),	Lū' cy,	Lýd' i á.

4.	Mā' bel,	Măd' e line,	Mär' ga ret,	Ma rī' á,
Már' i on,	Mă' ry,	Măr' fhā,	Ma tīl' dā,	Măud,
Měl' i cent,	Me lis' sā,	Měr' cy,	Mil' dred,	Mín' nā,
Mi rān' dā,	Năn' cy,	Nō' rā,	Ol' ive,	O phē' li á,
Pa tience	(pā' shěns),	Pau line	(pā lēn'),	Phē' be,
Pōl' ly,	Pris cīl' là,	Pru dence	(prō' děns),	Rā' chel,
Re bēe' eā,	Rhō' dā,	Ro' shā,	Rūsh,	Săl' ly,
Să' rah,	Sib' yl,	So phī' á,	Stěl' là,	Su' şan,
Vie tō' ri á,	Vi' o là,	Vīv' i an,	Win' i frěd,	Ze nō' bi á.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

MONOSYLLABLES *ENDING IN F, L, OR S*, immediately preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, staff, mill, brass.

EXCEPTIONS.—As, clef, gas, has, his, if, is, of, pus, this, thus, us, was, yes.

2. MONOSYLLABLES NOT THUS ENDING IN F, L, OR S, do not double the final consonant; as, God, sun.

EXCEPTIONS.—Add, burr, butt, buzz, ebb, egg, err, fizz, fuzz, inn, odd.

3. MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED FINAL SYLLABLES ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before an added syllable commencing with a vowel; as, rob, robber; commit, committee.

EXCEPTIONS.—When the derivative retains not the accent of the root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as, prefer', pref'erence. *X, z, and k* are never doubled in English words. Words derived from *gas* (except *gassing* and *gassy*) have only one *s*; as, *gas*, *gas'es*.

4. *A FINAL CONSONANT* not preceded by a single vowel, or in an unaccented syllable, remains single before an added syllable ; as, ail, ailing ; peril, perilous.

5. *MONOSYLLABLES AND ENGLISH VERBS* end not with *c*, but with *ck* ; as, rock, attack : but words of more than one syllable ending in *ic* or *iuc*, once ending in *k*, and words derived from the learned languages, use only *c* ; as, music, maniac.

EXCEPTIONS.—Arc, lac, marc, orc, ploc, talc, zinc, derrick.

6. *WORDS ENDING WITH A DOUBLE LETTER*, preserve it double in all words formed from them, unless a syllable affixed begins with the same letter ; as, see, foresee ; skill, skillful.

7. *WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE THAT END IN L*, except those formed from monosyllables ending in *ll*, terminate with a single *l* ; as, excel, control.

8. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN SILENT E*, omit it before an added syllable beginning with a vowel ; as, remove, removal.

EXCEPTIONS.—Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, retain the *e* before *able* or *ous* ; as, trace, traceable ; outrage, outrageous. The *e* is retained in verbs ending in *ee* and *oe* : as, see, seeing ; shoe, shoeing. Singe, swinge, and tinge retain the *e* when followed by *ing* ; as, singe, singeing.

9. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN SILENT E*, usually retain it before an additional syllable beginning with a consonant as, change, changeful.

EXCEPTIONS.—Awful, argument, abridgment, acknowledgment duly, judgment, truly, wholly.

10. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN Y, PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT*, change the *y* into *i* before any termination but 's, or one commencing with *i* ; as, merry, merrier ; pity, pitiless.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Y* is retained in words derived from *dry* and *shy* ; as, dryly, shyness.

11. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN Y, PRECEDED BY A VOWEL*, do not change *y* into *i* before additional termina-

tions; as, day, days; joy, joyful. When *ing* is added to words ending in *y*, the *y* is retained; as, defy, defying.

EXCEPTIONS.—Daily, laid, lain, paid, said, saith.

12. *COMPOUND WORDS USUALLY RETAIN* the spelling of the simple words which compose them; as, horse-man, shell-fish.

EXCEPTIONS.—In permanent compounds, or in derivative words of which they are not the *roots*, the words *full* and *all* drop one *l*; as, handful, fulfill, always, withal: in temporary compounds they retain both; as, full-eyed, chock-full, all-wise, save-all. When used as a prefix, *miss* drops one *s*; as, misspell. In the names of days, the word *mass* drops one *s*; as, Christmas. Pastime drops an *s*. Shepherd, wherever, and whosever, drop an *e*; and wherefore and therefore assume one.

Require pupils to give reasons, in accordance with the rules and exceptions, for the manner in which the words are spelled in the following

DICTION EXERCISES.

HIS stiff staff-and the muff are at the mill, and I will get them as I pass. This class is full. Burn the gas. If you hiss, puss will run off. My son ate an egg in the inn. If he add the numbers, he will not err. That odd lad has fuzz on his coat.

2. A robber robbed the foppish squatter. It is his preference that you commit the business to a committee. After his acquittal, the swimmer owned that he committed the crime. I visited the toiling mechanic. The violist made a perilous descent. Equalize the labor.

3. I found some zinc on the wreck. He broke the rack on a rock. The maniac will attack you. The public like music. The wooer passed many blissful moments. The pasture is nilly, and almost grassless. He acted oddly, and spoke gruffly. My agreeable friend noticed your recklessness and embarrassment.

4. I foretell, if you recall him, that he will misspell the word. I foresee, if you do not repass that house, that he will forestall your purchase, and undersell you. The consul says that the leader of that cabal' is a rebel. I will control the damsel until you arrange the contract. That logical argument will dispel her fear, and render her mind tranquil.

5. Though the conduct of that admirable and adorable girl be blamable, I do not deem it advisable to censure her. The scene is imaginable, describable, and com'parable. The question is debatable, and the decision reversible. The fire is singeing that valuable dress

That agreeable and peaceable smith, while shoeing a manageable and serviceable horse, was eying a woman dyeing yarn.

6. The life of that nameless man was peaceful. That careless and graceless girl acted rudely. What incitement, or encouragement, has he to submit tamely to her management? That lad's idleness and rudeness are wholly chargeable to his parents. Your acknowledgment was duly received. An abridgment of his argument will enable you to form a correct judgment. To me, the approach of death is truly awful.

7. His pitiful ambition happily provoked her merriment. Her giddiness and merciless conduct luckily justify my course. Her shyness and the dryness of his remark verified the report. Her betrayer delayed his return. His boyish freaks destroyed my enjoyment. What he said, when verifying the statement, was edifying. He paid his debts daily. While occupying my house, he is multiplying my troubles.

8. The horseman found the snow knee-deep. The innkeeper will buy shell-fish. I found six handfuls of plums under the plum-tree. Always fulfill the laws of the all-wise Lawgiver. Do not misspell the following words: Christmas, pastime, shepherd, wherever, whosever, wherefore, therefore, derrick, havoc, gassing, gaseous, gasify.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

DEFINITIONS.

A PREFIX is a word, or part of a word, placed before another to form with it a new word. It usually changes or increases the meaning of a word before which it is placed, as *UN*, *not*, in *unholy*, which means *not* holy; though it is sometimes used to make a word more *euphonious*, or agreeable in sound, without changing the meaning; as *UN* in *unloose*—*loose* and *unloose* meaning the same thing.

2. A SUFFIX is a word, or part of a word, placed after another to form with it a new word. It usually modifies the meaning of the word after which it is placed, though it is sometimes used merely to lengthen a word, or for the sake of *euphony*.

3. *PUPILS WILL BE REQUIRED* to thoroughly master the following prefixes and suffixes, the teacher carefully explaining *how* they modify or alter the meaning of the words here given. Short lessons should be assigned; and pupils should change, for each recitation, a given number of primitive words, taken from preceding lists, into derivatives, introducing them into sentences in such a manner as to illustrate their meaning and use. They should also spell orally the primitives and derivatives, giving the original meanings and the modifications.

SAXON PREFIXES.

A means *at, in, or on*; as, *afar, at* a far or great distance; *abed, in bed*; *ashore, on* the shore.

BE, *to make, before*; as, *bedim, to make dim*; *bespeak, to speak (for) before*.

EN or **EM**, *in, into, on*; also, *to make*; as, *encamp, to form into* a camp; *enroll, to place on* a roll; *enable, to make able*. **EM** is another form of **EN**; as, *embrace*.

FOR, not; as, *forbid, to bid not to do*.

FORE, before; as, *foretell, to tell at a time before*.

IM, IN, to make; as, *imbitter, to make bitter*; *insure, to make sure*.

MIS, bad, defective, wrong; as, *misconduct, bad or defective conduct*; *miscall, to call by a wrong name*.

OUT, beyond, more, out; as, *outlive, to live beyond* another's time; *outbid, to bid more than another*; *outspread, to spread out, or open*.

OVER, above, beyond; as, *overcharge, to charge or fill above the proper quantity*; *overreach, to reach beyond*.

UN, not, to loose, to undo; as, *unlucky, not lucky*; *unhand, to loose from the hand*.

UP, upward; as, *upheave, to throw upward*.

WITH, against, from; as, *withstand, to stand against*; *withhold, to hold from*.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, AB, ABS, *away, from* ; as, *abstract*, to draw *away* ; *avert*, to turn *from*.

AD, *to* ; as, *advert*, to turn *to*. **AD** becomes **AC, AG, AL, AP**, etc., according as the word to which it is prefixed begins with *c, g, l*, etc.

ANTE, *before* ; as, *antedate*, to date *before*.

ANTI, *against* ; as, *antislavery*, *against* slavery.

CIRCUM, CIRCU, *about, round* ; as, *circumvolve*, to roll *round* ; *circuit*, going *about*.

CIS, *on this side* ; as, *cisalpine*, *on this side* of the Alps.

CON, *together, with* ; as, *conjoin*, to join *together* ; *conform*, to comply *with*. **CON** sometimes becomes **co, cog, col, com, and cor**.

CONTRA, *against* ; as, *contradict*, to speak *against*. **CONTRO** and **COUNTER** are other forms of **CONTRA** ; as, *controve*rt, to turn *against* ; *counteract*, to act *against*.

DE, *down, from* ; as, *depress*, to press *down* ; *deduce*, to draw *from*.

DI, DIF, DIS, *away, deprive of, asunder, not* ; as, *divert*, to turn *away* ; *disarm*, to deprive of arms ; *disjoin*, to part *asunder* ; *displease*, not to please.

E, EX, out ; as, *eject*, to cast *out* ; *expel*, to drive *out*. **Ec, EF, and EL** are other forms of **EX**.

EXTRA, *beyond* ; as, *extraordinary*, *beyond* the ordinary.

IN, IG, IL, IM, IR, before verbs, signify, *in, into* ; but before adjectives, *not* ; as, *inhale*, to breathe *in* ; *immure*, to wall *in* ; *induce*, to lead *into* ; *incorrect*, not *correct* ; *illegal*, not *legal*.

INTER, *between* ; as, *intervene*, to come *between* ; *interpose*, to place *between*.

INTRO, in, into ; as, *introduce*, to lead *into*, to bring *in*.

JUXTA, *nigh to* ; as, *juxtaposition*, a position *nigh to* some *thing*.

OB, with its forms **OC, OF, OP**, means *against, in the way of* ; as, *obtrude*, to thrust *against* ; *oppose*, to place *against* ; *occur*, to come *in the way of*.

PER, *through* ; as, *pervade*, to go *through*.

POST, *after* ; as, *postscript*, written *after*.

PRE, PRÆ, *before* ; as, *prejudge*, to judge *before*.

PRETER, *beyond*, *past* ; as, *preternatural*, *beyond* what is *natural*.

PRO, *forth*, *forward*, *for* ; as, *produce*, bring *forth* ; *progress*, to go *forward* ; *pronoun*, *for* a noun.

RE, *again*, *back* ; as, *reload*, to load *again* ; *recede*, to go *back*.

RETRO, *backward* ; as, *retrograde*, going *backward*.

SE, *aside*, *apart* ; as, *seduce*, to lead *aside* or *astray* ; *seclude*, to confine *apart* from others.

SINE, *without* ; as, *sinecure*, *without* care.

SUB, SUBTER, *under* ; as, *subscribe*, to write *under* ; *subterfuge*, a flying *under*. SUB is changed to SUC, SUF, SUG, SUP, SUR, and SUS.

SUPER, *above*, *over* ; as, *supernatural*, *above* nature ; *super-add*, to add *over* and *above*.

TRANS, *across*, *beyond* ; as, *transport*, to carry *across* the sea ; *transatlantic*, *beyond* the Atlantic.

ULTRA, *beyond* ; as, *ultramarine*, *beyond* the sea.

GREEK PREFIXES.

A, AN, *without* ; as, *apathy*, *without* feeling ; *anarchy*, *without* government.

AMPHI, *both*, *on both sides* ; as, *amphibious*, living *both* on land and in water.

ANA, *again*, *through* ; as, *anabaptist*, one who baptizes *again* ; *anatomy*, a cutting *through*.

ANTI, *against*, *opposite to* ; as, *antichrist*, *against* Christ ; *antipodes*, having feet *opposite* ours—living on the other side of the earth.

APO, *from* ; as, *apostate*, one who has gone away *from* his religion.

AUTO, *self* ; as, *autograph*, written by one's *self*.

DIA, *through* ; as, *diameter*, a straight line passing through the centre of a circle.

EN, EM, *in, on* ; as, *endemic, in* the people ; *emphasis*, a stress of voice *on* a particular word in a sentence.

EPI, *upon* ; as *epitaph*, an inscription *upon* a tomb ; *epidemic*, a disease *upon* the people.

HYPER, *beyond, over* ; as, *hyperbolical*, exaggerating or diminishing *beyond* the fact ; *hypercritical, overcritical*.

HYPО, *under* ; as, *hypocrite*, one who keeps *under* or hides his true character.

META, *beyond* ; as, *metaphor*, a word carried *beyond* its meaning.

PARA, *against, like, by the side of* ; as, *paradox*, *against* common opinion ; *parody*, an *ode like* another ; *parallel, by the side of* another.

PERI, *near to, round* ; as, *perihelion, near to or around* the sun ; *perimeter*, a line passing *round* a figure.

SYN, SUN, SYL, SYM, *together, with* ; as, *synod*, a coming *together* ; *syllable*, letters pronounced *together* ; *sympathy*, feeling *with* or for another.

SUFFIXES.

ABLE, IBLE, BLE, ILE, *that may be* ; as, *readable, that may be* read ; *defensible, that may be* defended.

ACEOUS, *consisting of, resembling* ; as, *herbaceous, consisting of* herbs ; *arenaceous, consisting of* sand.

ACY, *being, state, office* ; as, *fallacy*, any *thing false, being* false ; *prelacy*, the *office* of a prelate.

AGE, *state of, a collection, the act of* ; as, *dotage, in a state of* doting ; *foliage, a collection of* leaves ; *cartage, the act of* carting.

AN, AL, ORY, IC, ID, INE, ILE, *belonging to, pertaining to* ; *American, belonging to America* ; *nasal, belonging to the nose* ; *rustic, pertaining to the country* ; *feminine, pertaining to females* ; *puerile, belonging to a boy*.

ANA, *the sayings of* ; as, *Johnsoniana, the sayings of Johnson*.

ARD, *state, character, one who* ; as, *dotard, one in a state of dotage* ; *wizard, one having the character of wisdom of a peculiar kind* ; *drunkard, one who drinks*.

AR, *one who* ; also, *pertaining to* ; as, *beggar, one who begs* ; *vulgar, pertaining to the common people*.

ARY, *relating to, one who is* ; as, *military, relating to soldiers* ; *adversary, one who is adverse*.

ARY, ERY, ORY, *a place for, a collection of* ; as, *herbary, a place for herbs* ; *rookery, a collection of rooks* ; *dormitory, a place for sleeping*.

ATE, *to make* ; as, *terminate, to make an end* ; *renovate, to make new*.

DOM, *possessions of, state* ; as, *dukedom, the possessions of a duke* ; *freedom, state of being free* ; *wisdom, state or quality of being wise*.

EE, *one who is* ; also the *object of an action* ; as, *absentee, one who is absent* ; *lessee, one to whom a lease is given*.

ER, OR, *one who, the agent in action* ; as, *accuser, one who accuses* ; *contributor, the person who contributes*.

EER is another form of **ER** ; as, *mountaineer, one who lives on the mountains*.

EN, *made of, consisting of, to make* ; as, *wooden, made of wood* ; *golden, made of gold, or resembling what is made of gold* ; *straighten, to make straight* ; *brighten, to make bright*.

ENCE, *state of being* ; also denotes *continuance of action* ; as, *turbulence, state of being turbulent* ; *confidence, confiding in, the act of confiding in* ; *cadence, falling, or the action of falling*.

ENT, *one who* ; also *being, state of being* ; as, *agent, one who acts* ; *confident, having confidence, being sure* ; *fluent, being in a flowing state, flowing*.

ESCENT, *growing* ; **ESSENCE**, *state of growing* ; as, *convalescent, growing well* ; *convalescence, state of growing, having grown well*.

ET, LET, *little* ; as, *casket, a little cask* ; *leaflet, a little leaf*.

ETY, TY, *state of being* ; as, *satiety*, *state of being* full or satisfied ; *probity*, *state of being* proper or good ; *poverty*, *state of being* poor.

ESS, denotes the feminine gender ; as, *lioness*, *princess*, *authoress*, *poetess*.

FUL, *full of* ; as, *hopeful*, *full of hope* ; *healthful*, *full of health*.

FY, *to make* ; as, *purify*, *to make* pure ; *fortify*, *to make* strong.

HOOD, *state of, office* ; as, *priesthood*, the *office* or *state* of a priest ; *boyhood*, *state of being* a boy.

ICLE, CLE, *little* ; as, *particle*, a *little* part ; *tubercle*, a *little* tumor.

ICS, *the science, the art* ; as, *acoustics*, *the science* of sound ; *mathematics*, *the science* of measurement ; *optics*, *the science* which treats of light and sight.

IZE, SIZE, *to make, to give* ; as, *fertilize*, *to make* fertile ; *magnetize*, *to give* the property of a magnet.

ISH, *a little, like* ; as, *blackish*, *a little black* ; *churlish*, *like a churl* ; *roundish*, *a little round*. Also, *to make, to supply* ; as, *furnish*, *to supply* furniture ; *cherish*, *to make* cheerful.

ISM, *doctrine, idiom, party, peculiarity, sect* ; as, *Calvinism*, *the party or doctrine* of Calvin ; *Latinism*, *an idiom* of the Latin language ; *vulgarism*, *the peculiarity* of the vulgar.

IST, *one skilled in* ; as, *linguist*, *one skilled in languages* ; *florist*, *one who cultivates flowers*.

ITE, *a descendant, a follower* ; as, *Israelite*, *a descendant of Israel* ; *Jacobite*, *a follower of (Jacobus) James*. Also, *having*, and *one who* ; as, *definite, finite, having an end* ; *favorite, one who is in favor*.

IVE, denotes an *active quality* ; as, *motive, moving* ; *persuasive, having the quality* of persuading. It also denotes *state or condition* ; as, *captive, one in a state of captivity*.

KIN, *little* ; as, *manikin, a little man* ; *lambkin, a little lamb*

LESS, *without* ; as, *thoughtless*, *without thought* ; *homeless*, *without home*.

LIKE, *resembling*, *like* ; as, *godlike*, *resembling a god* ; *manlike*, *like a man*.

LING, *little* ; as, *darling*, *little dear*. Its signification is similar to that of CLE, EL, ET, LET, OCK ; as, *satchel*, a *little sack* ; *pocket*, a *little poke*.

LY, *like*, *manner* ; as, *manly*, *like a man* ; *bravely*, in a *brave manner* ; *happily*, in a *happy manner*.

MENT, *the act of doing*, *state* ; as, *banishment*, *the act of banishing* ; *contentment*, *the state of being contented*.

MONY, *state of being*, *the thing done* ; as, *acrimony*, *state of being sharp* ; *testimony*, *the thing testified*.

NESS, *state of being*, *quality* ; as, *blessedness*, *state of being blessed* ; *whiteness*, *quality of being white*.

OUS, OSE, *full of* ; as, *dangerous*, *full of danger* ; *verbose*, *full of words*.

RICK, *jurisdiction* ; as, *bishoprick*, *the jurisdiction of a bishop*.

SHIP, *office*, *state* ; as, *clerkship*, *office of a clerk* ; *fellowship*, *the office of a fellow*, the *state of being on equal or friendly terms*.

SOME, *full of* ; as, *troublesome*, *full of trouble*.

TIDE, *time* ; as, *noontide*, *noontime*.

TUDE, *state*, *quality* ; as, *gratitude*, *state of being grateful* ; *promptitude*, *quality of promptness*.

ULE, *small* ; as, *globule*, *a small globe*.

URE, *that which does*, *the thing done* ; as, *legislature*, *that which makes the laws* ; *investiture*, *the thing invested* ; *capture*, *the thing taken*, or *manner of taking*.

WARD, *toward* ; as, *westward*, *toward the west* ; *heavenward*, *toward heaven*.

Y, *consisting of*, *full of* ; as, *sandy*, *consisting of sand* ; *bloody*, *full of blood*.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

DIRECTIONS.

THE FIRST WORD of every piece of writing, of every sentence, of every example, of the quotation in a direct form, and of every line of poetry, should begin with a capital letter ; as,

I said, "Though I should die, I know,
That all about the thorn will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow."

2. NAMES OF THE DEITY AND OF JESUS CHRIST should begin with a capital letter ; as, God, Lord, the All-wise ; the Messiah, the Anointed, the Son.

3. TITLES OF HONOR AND RESPECT, either addressed to persons in exalted stations or descriptive of them, usually begin with capital letters ; as, My Lord, My Lady, respected Friend ; Her Majesty ; the President of the United States.

4. ALL PROPER NAMES and adjectives derived from them should begin with a capital letter ; as, James and Henry are English boys. William wears French boots.

5. THE PRONOUN I AND INTERJECTION O should always be capitals ; as, Hear, O Lord, when I cry.

6. THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS and the days of the week should always begin with a capital letter ; as, May, Friday.

7. THE NAMES OF INANIMATE BEINGS, when used to represent persons, should begin with capitals ; as,

The Winter is cold, the Winter is gray,
But he hath not a sound on his tongue to-day :
The son of the stormy Autumn, he
Totters about on a palsied knee.

8. THE PRINCIPAL WORDS in the title of a book, the subjects of a composition, and all words to which it is desired to give importance, should commence with capital letters ; as, "Aids to English Composition ;" his letter was with regard to the Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

CAPITAL letters, correctly used, add to the beauty of writing; as, said the poet, "Science and Art, and Learning pale, all crown my thoughts with flowers." When the tyrant Tempest is going, Winter weds with Spring. The words, literally translated, were these: "The winds roared, and the rains fell, when the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree."

2. Professor Longfellow and His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts will address the meeting. Brother James and Uncle Henry will dine with us at the American Hotel on Tuesday, the 11th of February. O, that I could merit, dear Sir, your friendship! A gentleman from the East visited the city of London. Did he visit New York City¹? Will a Christian labor on New Year's Day?

3.

To God the Father's throne
 Your highest honors raise ;
 Glory to God the Son ;
 To God the Spirit, praise ;
 With all our powers, Eternal King,
 Thy name we sing, while faith adores.

If in the darksome wild I stray,
 Be Thou my Light, be Thou my Way ;
 No foes, no violence, I fear,
 No harm, while Thou, my God, art near.

4. I have read "Prescott's History of Mexico." "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard" is perhaps the finest poem of the kind in the English or any other language. His speech was with regard to the Effects of the Reformation.



PUNCTUATION MARKS.

INSTRUCTIONS.

THE *COMMA* [,] marks the smallest division of a sentence, and usually represents the shortest pause.

2. *THE SEMICOLON* [;] separates such parts of a sentence as are somewhat less closely connected than those divided by a comma, and represents a longer pause.

¹ *The word City*, when it immediately follows its name, becomes a part of it, and hence commences with a capital.

3. *THE COLON* [:] separates parts of a sentence less closely connected than those which are divided by a semi-colon, and represents a longer pause.

4. *THE PERIOD* [.] is placed at the close of a declarative sentence, and usually represents a full stop. It must be used after every abbreviated word ; as, That tale is a râre parable. Geo. Stevens, Esq.

5. *THE INTERROGATION POINT* [?] shows that a question is asked ; as, Do you love flowers ?

6. *THE EXCLAMATION POINT* [!] is placed after words that express surprise, astonishment, admiration, and other strong feelings ; as, "Alas, my noble boy ! that thou shouldst die !"

7. *THE DASH* [—] is used when a sentence breaks off abruptly ; when there is an unexpected turn in sentiment ; and when a long or significant pause is required.

8. *MARKS OF PARENTHESIS* () are used when an expression which interrupts the progress of a sentence is introduced ; as, I have seen charity (if charity it may be calied) insult with an air of pity.

9. *BRACKETS* [] are chiefly used to inclose words that serve to explain one or more words of a sentence, or to point out a reference ; as, Washington [the Father of his Country] made this remark. You will find an account of the creation in the Bible. [See Genesis, chap. i.]

10. *MARKS OF QUOTATION* [" "] are used to show that the real or supposed words of an author, or a speaker, are quoted ; as, Socrates said, "I believe that the soul is immortal." These marks may be omitted when the matter taken is not given in the exact words of the author ; as, Socrates said that he believed in the immortality of the soul.

11. *THE INDEX, OR HAND* [], points out a passage for special attention ; as, "  All orders will be promptly and carefully attended to."

12. *AN APOSTROPHE* ['], a mark distinguished from a comma by being placed above the line, denotes the omission of one or more letters ; as, 'Tis, for *it is*. It is also used

before *s* in the singular number, and after *s* in the plural, to indicate possession; as, Cora's rose, boys' hats.

13. *THE CARET* [^] is used only in writing, to point to letters or words above it that were accidentally omitted; as,

Let me scrach ^{t his} eyes out.

14. *MARKS OF ELLIPSIS* [— * * * *] are formed by means of a long dash, or of a succession of periods or stars of various lengths, and are used to indicate the omission of letters in a word, of words in a sentence, or of one or more sentences; as, Friend C—s is in trouble. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself." "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; * * * * Beareth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things."

15. *THE HYPHEN* [-] is chiefly used to unite the words of which a compound is formed, when each of them retains its original accent; as, I thank the all'-wise' God for the in'cense-breath'ing morn. It is placed after a syllable ending a line, to show that the remainder of the word begins the next line.

16. *THE SECTION* [§] is sometimes used to divide books or chapters into smaller portions.

17. *THE PARAGRAPH* [¶] is sometimes used to indicate a paragraph, or subdivision, in writing.

18. *MARKS OF REFERENCE*.—The Asterisk, or Star [*], the Obelisk, or Dagger [†], the Double Dagger [‡], the Section [§], Parallel Lines [||], and the Paragraph [¶], are used, in the order here presented, when references are made to remarks or notes in the margin, at the bottom of the page, or some other part of the book. Letters and figures, however, are now more generally used for marks of reference.

19. *THE MACKRON, OR LONG* [-], is placed over a vowel to indicate its first or alphabetic sound; as, Rāge, öld.

20. *THE BREVE, OR SHORT* [˘], is placed over a vowel to indicate its second or short sound; as, Hăt, ěnd, ön.

21. *THE DIÆRESIS* [· ·] is placed over the latter of two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately; as, Creätor, aërial.

22. *THE GRAVE ACCENT* ['] is placed over a single vowel to show that it is not silent, but that it forms a separate syllable; as, Blessèd, agèd.

Instructors will require their pupils to read the following sentences as a class exercise; to name the punctuation marks, and, as far as possible, assign reasons for their use; and to write and punctuate the sentences from dictation.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

ROAR, roar, thou raging sea. Sound, sound the bugle. 'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too. Sin, or moral evil, should excite the greatest abhorrence. He, and he only, is worthy of our supreme affections. The mind is that which knows, feels, and thinks. Honor, affluence, and pleasure seduce the heart. The poor and rich, and weak and strong, have all one Father. The twin sisters, Piety and Poetry, are wönt to dwell together. Speak for, not against, these principles. He who teaches, often learns himself. Come hither, Moor. Shame being lost, all virtue is lost. When beggars die, there are no comets seen. Man was created to search for truth, to love the beautiful, to desire what is good, and to do the best.

2. Passion overcomes shame; boldness, fear; and madness, reason. Economy is no disgrace; for it is better to live on a little than to outlive a great deal. Every thing grows old; every thing passes away; every thing disappears. Many words are differently spelled in English; as, Inquire, enquire; jail, gaol; skeptic, sceptic. Men's evil manners live in brass: their virtues we write in water. Laziness grows on people: it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. Every one must, of course, think his own opinions right; for, if he thought them wrong, they would be no longer his opinions: but there is a wide difference between regarding ourselves as infallible, and being firmly convinced of the truth of our creed. The discourse consisted of two parts: in the first was shown the necessity of exercise; in the second, the advantages that would result from it. J. Wm. Webb, jun., Esq., at length became M.D., A.A.S.

3. Are there not seasons of spring in the moral world? and is not the present age one of them? You say you will repent to-morrow; but are you sure of to-morrow? Alas! those happy days are gone! How beautiful is all this visible world! how beautiful in its action and itself! If you will listen, I will show you—but stop! I am not

sure that you wish to know. To pull down the false and to build up the true, and to uphold what there is of truth in the old—let this be our aim. There are times—they only can understand who have known them—when passion is dumb, and purest love reigns.

4. Whether writing prose or verse (for a portion of the book is in prose), the author knows both what to blot, and when to stop. Consider (and may the consideration sink deep into your heart !) the fatal consequences of a wicked life. The captain had several men died [who died] in the ship. “Know thyself” is a useful precept. To one who said, “I do not believe that there is an honest man in the world,” another replied, “It is impossible that any one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself.” In the New Testament we have the following words: “Jesus answered the Jews, ‘Is it not written in your law—I said, Ye are gods?’” “ No swearing will be permitted in this school.”

5. If I'd a throne, I'd freely share it with thee. 'Twas sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild. A man's manners often indicate his morals. Men's passions, women's tenderness, and children's joys affect him not. The sun is the poet's and the invalid's friend. The ox's hide is not good for ladies' gloves. Friend P—s has arrived. I am the Lord thy God. . . . Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Remember the sabbath-day, to keep it holy. * * * * For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath-day, and hallowed it. What do you say? What? I really do not understand you. Be so good as to explain yourself again. Upon my word, I do not.—Oh! now I know; you mean to tell me it is a cold day. Why did you not say at once, “It is cold to-day”?

6. Soft-eyed cherub-forms around thee play. There is a mother-heart in all children, as well as a child-heart in all mothers. To-day or to-morrow, the king will punish that ill-bred, low-minded, self-seeking, gold-worshiping, man-despising crowd. That aged, matronly woman found a glow-worm* in her bonnet. I found my day-book † under an apple-tree. The Creator formed aerial songsters. That learned and aged man says that bird is striped or streaked.

* When the first word of a compound ends, and the second begins, with the same letter, they are united by a hyphen; as, Book-keeping, ear-ring.

† The hyphen is used in all compounds ending with the word *tree* or *book*; as, Beech-tree, shop-book.

CHOICE OF PREPOSITIONS.

The Idioms of the English Language require particular *prepositions* after certain words and phrases ; as,

Abhorrence <i>of</i> .	Charge <i>on</i> or <i>with</i> .	Foreign <i>to</i> .
Abound <i>in</i> .	Clear <i>of</i> .	Frown <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i> .
Abstain <i>from</i> .	Compare <i>to</i> or <i>with</i> .	Ignorant <i>of</i> .
Accede <i>to</i> .	Compatible <i>with</i> .	Inculcate <i>on</i> .
Accompanied <i>with</i> or <i>by</i> .	Compliance <i>with</i> .	Independent <i>of</i> .
Accord <i>with</i> .	Comply <i>with</i> .	Indifferent <i>to</i> .
Accordance <i>with</i> .	Confide <i>in</i> .	Inform <i>of</i> .
According <i>to</i> .	Conformable <i>to</i> .	Initiate <i>in</i> or <i>into</i> .
Accuse <i>of</i> or <i>by</i> .	Congenial <i>to</i> .	Insist <i>on</i> .
Acquaint <i>with</i> .	Consonant <i>to</i> .	Intent <i>on</i> .
Acquiesce <i>in</i> .	Converse <i>with</i> .	Inured <i>to</i> .
Acquit <i>of</i> .	Copy <i>after</i> or <i>from</i> .	Inveigh <i>against</i> .
Adapt <i>to</i> .	Correspond <i>to</i> or <i>with</i> .	Militate <i>against</i> .
Adequate <i>to</i> .	Deficient <i>in</i> .	Mistrustful <i>of</i> .
Adhere <i>to</i> .	Dependent <i>on</i> .	Need <i>of</i> .
Adherence <i>to</i> .	Derogate <i>from</i> .	Observance <i>of</i> .
Admiration <i>of</i> .	Devolve <i>on</i> .	Partake <i>of</i> .
Admonish <i>of</i> .	Die <i>of</i> or <i>by</i> .	Prejudice <i>against</i> .
Affinity <i>to</i> .	Differ <i>from</i> .	Prejudicial <i>to</i> .
Agree <i>with</i> or <i>to</i> .	Different <i>from</i> .	Profit <i>by</i> .
Agreeable <i>to</i> .	Difficult <i>in</i> .	Proud <i>of</i> .
Alienate <i>from</i> .	Diminution <i>of</i> .	Pursuance <i>of</i> .
Allude <i>to</i> .	Discouragement <i>to</i> .	Pursuant <i>to</i> .
Alteration <i>in</i> .	Dissent <i>from</i> .	Reconcile <i>to</i> or <i>with</i> .
Ambitious <i>of</i> .	Distinguish <i>from</i> .	Recreant <i>from</i> .
Analogy <i>between</i> .	Eager <i>in</i> .	Regard <i>to</i> .
Antipathy <i>to</i> .	Enamored <i>of</i> .	Relevant <i>to</i> .
Arrived <i>at</i> or <i>in</i> .	Endeared <i>to</i> .	Replete <i>with</i> .
Astonished <i>at</i> .	Endowed <i>with</i> .	Restore <i>to</i> .
Attended <i>with</i> or <i>by</i> .	Engage <i>in</i> .	Swerve <i>from</i> .
Aversion <i>to</i> .	Entrance <i>into</i> .	Sympathy <i>with</i> .
Bestow <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i> .	Exclusive <i>of</i> .	True <i>to</i> .
Boast <i>of</i> .	Expert <i>at</i> or <i>in</i> .	Trust <i>in</i> .
Call <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i> .	Fawn <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i> .	Versed <i>in</i> .
Capacity <i>for</i> .	Followed <i>by</i> .	Want <i>of</i> .
		Worthy <i>of</i> .

The Mistakes that arise from the use of wrong prepositions after these words, are very numerous. The more the distinction in the use and signification of words is weighed and attended to, the more clearly and forcibly shall pupils learn to speak or write. They should be required to construct sentences, embracing all the words in the preceding list, in which both the correct and the incorrect use of prepositions shall be given. To illustrate the manner in which sentences may thus be constructed, we introduce the following

DICTION EXERCISES.

HE was *averse to* [not *from*] such an undertaking. His *abhorrence* **H** of [not *with*] that deed, moved him to *accede to* her request. *Abstain from* the use of rum. He was *accused of* a crime *by* his cousin. Those streams *abound in* fish. *Agree to* what he has done. Actions should *correspond with* words. This thing *corresponds to* that. *Initiate* my son *in* spelling. *Initiate* him *into* our club. She will *die of* a disease; but he, *by* the sword. I will *trust in* the Lord, though I am not *worthy of* the least of his mercies.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. A. S.	Fellow of the American Academy.	C. or Cent.	A hundred.
A. B.	Bachelor of Arts.	Cal.	California; Calendar.
Abp.	Archbishop.	Capt.	Captain.
A. C. or B. C.	Before Christ.	Cash.	Cashier.
Acct.	Account.	C. E.	Civil Engineer.
A. D.	In the year of our Lord.	C. J.	Chief Justice.
Æt.	Aged.	Co.	Company; County.
Ala.	Alabama.	Col.	Colonel; Colossians
A. M.	Master of Arts; Before noon; In the year of the world.	Coll.	College.
Am.	American.	Cong.	Congress.
Anon.	Anonymous.	Conn. or Ct.	Connecticut.
Apr.	April.	Const.	Constable.
Ark.	Arkansas.	Cr.	Credit or Creditor.
Att.	Attorney.	Cts.	Cents.
Aug.	August.	Cwt.	A hundred weight.
Bbl.	Barrel.	D. C.	District of Columbia.
B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity.	D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
Bp.	Bishop.	Dea.	Deacon.
B. V.	Blessed Virgin	Dec.	December.
		Del.	Delaware; Delegate
		Dist.	District.

Do.	Ditto ; the same.	J.	Judge.
Doll.	Dollars.	Jan.	January.
Doz.	Dozen.	J. P.	Justice of the Peace.
Dr.	Debtor ; Doctor.	Jr. or Jun.	Junior.
E.	East ; Earl.	Kan.	Kansas.
Ed.	Edition ; Editor.	Ky.	Kentucky.
E. G.	For example.	L. l. or £.	A pound sterling.
Eng.	England ; English.	La.	Louisiana.
Esq.	Esquire.	Lat.	Latin ; Latitude.
Etc.	And so forth.	Legis.	Legislature.
Exc.	Excellency.	Lieut.	Lieutenant.
Feb.	February.	LJ. D.	Doctor of Laws.
Fig.	Figure.	Lon.	Longitude.
Flor. or Fa.	Florida.	Lou. or La.	Louisiana.
Fr.	France ; Francis ; French.	L. S.	Place of the Seal.
F. R. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.	M.	Marquis ; Meridian ; Mile ; Monsieur ; Morning ; Thousand.
F. S. A.	Fellow of the Society of Arts.	Maj.	Major.
Ga.	Georgia.	Mass.	Massachusetts.
Gent.	Gentleman.	Math.	Mathematics.
Gov.	Governor.	M. C.	Member of Congress
H. B. M.	His or Her Britannic Majesty.	M. D.	Doctor of Physic.
Hhd.	Hogshead.	Md.	Maryland.
Hon.	Honorable.	Me.	Maine.
H. R.	House of Representatives.	Messrs.	Gentlemen ; Sirs.
H. R. S.	Fellow of the Historical Society.	Mich.	Michigan.
Hund.	Hundred.	Minn.	Minnesota.
Ia.	Iowa.	Miss. or Mi.	Mississippi.
Ib. or Ibid.	In the same place.	Mo.	Missouri ; Month.
Id.	The same.	M. P.	Member of Parliament.
I. e.	That is.	Mr.	Master or Mister.
I. H. S.	Jesus the Saviour of men.	Mrs.	Mistress.
Ill.	Illinois.	MS.	Manuscript.
Incog.	Unknown.	Mt.	Mount or Mountain.
Ind.	Indiana.	N.	North ; Note ; Number.
Inst.	Instant—the present month.	N. A.	North America.
Int.	Interest.	N. B.	Take Notice.
It.	Italian ; Italy.	N. C.	North Carolina.
		N. E.	North-East ; New England.
		Neb.	Nebraska.
		N. H.	New Hampshire.

N. J.	New Jersey.	Rt. Rev.	Right Reverend.
N. M.	New Mexico.	S.	Seconds ; Shilling ; Sign ; South.
No.	Number.	S. A.	South America.
N. O.	New Orleans.	Sat.	Saturday.
Nov.	November.	S. C.	South Carolina.
N. S.	Nova Scotia ; New Style.	Sc. or Sculp.	(<i>Sculpsit.</i>) He, or she, engraved it.
N. T.	New Testament.	S. E.	South-East.
N. W.	North-West.	Sec.	Secretary.
N. Y.	New York.	Sen.	Senator ; Senior.
O.	Ohio.	Sept.	September.
Ob.	(<i>Obiit.</i>) Died.	Serj.	Sergeant.
Obt.	Obedient.	Sp.	Spain ; Spanish.
Oct.	October.	S. W.	South-West.
On.	Oregon.	Ult.	Last, or the last month.
O. S.	Old Style.	U. S.	United States.
O. T.	Old Testament.	U. S. A.	United States of Amer- ica ; United States Army.
Oz.	Ounce or Ounces.	U. S. M. A.	United States Mili- tary Academy.
Pa. or Penn.	Pennsylvania.	U. S. N.	United States Navy.
Per. or pr.	By the ; as, <i>per</i> yard.	U. S. S.	United States Senate.
Per ct.	By the hundred.	V.	(<i>Vide.</i>) See ; Verse.
Pet.	Peter.	Va.	Virginia.
P. M.	Post-Master ; Afternoon.	Viz.	Namely ; To-wit.
P. O.	Post-Office.	Vol.	or vol. Volume.
Pres.	President.	V. P.	Vice-President.
Prof.	Professor.	Vt.	Vermont.
Pro tem.	For the time being.	W.	West, or Week.
P. S.	Postscript.	Wis.	Wisconsin.
Ps.	Psalms.	W. Va.	West Virginia.
Pub.	Public ; Publisher.	X. or Xt.	Christ.
Q.	Question ; Queen.	Xm. or Xmas.	Christmas.
Q. L.	As much as you please.	Y.	Year.
Q. S.	A sufficient quantity.	Yd. or yd.	Yard.
Qt.	Quart ; Quantity.	Yds. or yds.	Yards.
Q. V.	Which see ; As much as you please.	You'd	or you'd. You would, or you had.
Rec. Sec.	Recording Secretary.	Zach.	Zachary.
Rep.	Representative ; Republic.	Zoöl.	Zoölogy.
Rev.	Revelations ; Reverend.	&c.	And so forth.
R. I.	Rhode Island.		
Robt.	Robert.		
R. R.	Railroad.		
Rt. Hon	Right Honorable.		

After pupils have learned the preceding list, they should be required to construct sentences, appropriately introducing all the abbreviations, as illustrated by the following

DICTION EXERCISES.

J. M. Webb, Jun., Esq., at length became M.D., A.M., A.A.S. To H. B. M. Victoria, I am greatly indebted. On the 3d inst. I saw Gov. Wise, of Va. Rev. Henry Jones, of Bridgeport, Conn., directed a letter to Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., of Penn. Gen. Jackson was Pres. of the U. S., A.D. 1830. The society met at Washington, D. C., on the 30th ult. N.B. I shall depart at 9 o'clock, A.M. Prof. Good became LL.D., H. S. S., F. S. A., F. R. S., &c.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

ABBREVIATIONS.—L. *Latin*; F. *French*; S. *Spanish*; I. *Italian*.

Ab initio (in išh' i o), L.	From the beginning.	Belles lettres (bel lětr'), F.	Polite literature.
Ad eap tān' dum, L.	To attract or please.	Bijou (be jg'), F.	A jewel.
Ad rem, L.	To the point.	Billet doux (bil la dō), F.	A love-letter.
À la mode, F.	According to fashion.	Bon jour (bōng jør'), F.	Good-day.
Ad lib' itum, L.	At pleasure.	Bon mot (bōng mō), F.	A witty remark.
Ad valō' rem, L.	According to the value.	Bon ton, F.	The height of fashion.
Aliäs, L.	Otherwise.	Bon vivant (bōng vē vāng'), F.	A good liver; a jovial companion.
Alibi, L.	Elsewhere; proof of having been elsewhere.	Bō' na fī' de, L.	In good faith.
Alma mater, L.	A benign mother; a university.	Boudoir (bō dwār'), F.	A small room.
Anno mundi, L.	In the year of the world.	Cā' pias, L.	A law term; you may take.
Anglice (ăng' gli se), L.	In English.	Casus belli, L.	An occasion for war.
Apropos (ăp' ro pō), F.	To the purpose.	Chef d'œuvre (sha dōvr'), F.	A masterpiece.
Au fait (o fā), L.	Skillful; expert.	Cicerone (chē cha rō' ne), I.	A guide showing works of art.
Beau monde (bō mōnd'), F.	The gay world.	Clique (klēk), F.	A party.
		Comme il faut (kōm' ēl fō'), F.	As it ought to be.

Compos mentis, L. Of sound mind.

Con a mō're, L. With love or zest.

Connoisseur (kon nes sūr'), F. A skillful judge.

Cortége (kor tāzh), F. An escort.

Cornucopiæ, L. Horn of plenty.

Coup d' état (kōp dā tā'), F. A master-stroke in politics.

Coup de grace (kōp dē grās'), F. The finishing blow.

Coup de main (kōp dē māng'), F. A taking by surprise.

Coup d' œil (kōp dāl'), F. A glance of the eye; a hasty view.

De bris (deb rē'), F. Broken remnants.

Dénouement (dēn ə māng'), F. The unraveling of a plot.

De facto, L. From the fact.

Dē i grā ti a, L. By the grace of God.

De novo, L. Anew.

Devoirs (dev wārz'), F. Duties; acts of civility.

Dishabille (dis a bēl'), F. An undress.

Donna, I. A lady of rank.

Double entendre (dō'bl-ān tān'dr), F. Double meaning.

Dramatis personæ, L. Persons of the drama.

Éclaircissement (a klār sis māng'), F. A clearing up, or explanation.

Éclat (ā klā'), F. Splendor, applause.

Élīte (ā lēt'), F. Choice, select society.

En core (āng kōr'), F. Again; a word used to call for a repetition.

En masse (āng mās'), F. In a mass.

Ennui (āng wē'), F. Weariness.

Entrée (āng trā'), F. Entrance.

Entre nous (āntr nō'), F. Between us; confidentially.

Entrepôt (āng tr pō'), F. Depot for goods.

E pluribus unum, L. One formed of many. The motto of the United States.

Ergo, L. Therefore.

Esprit de corps (es prē de kōr'), F. The spirit of a body of men.

Et cætera, L. And so forth.

Exit, L. He goes off.

Ex' e unt omnes, L. All go off.

Exempli gratia, L. For the sake of example.

Ex cathedra, L. From the chair.

Ex curia, L. Out of court.

Ex officio, L. By virtue of office.

Ex par'te, L. On one side; on the part of.

Exposé (eks po zā'), F. A laying open; a formal statement of reasons, facts, &c.

Ex tem' po re, L. On the spur of the moment.

Fae sim' i le, L. An exact copy.

Fête champêtre (fāt' shām pātr'), F. A rural festival.

Felo de se, L. Self-murder.

Fiat, L. Let it be done.

Fi næ' le, I. The concluding piece in music; the close.

Gens d'armes (zhawng d'arm), F. Armed guards of the police.

Hā'beās corpus, L. You may have the body. A writ for delivering a person from imprisonment.

Hauteur (hō tēr'), F. Haughtiness; pride.

hic jacet, L. Here lies.

lors de combat (här' de kóm bär'), F. Disabled ; out of condition to fight.

idem, L. In the same place.

dem, L. The same.

d est, L. That is.

mpromptu, L. On the spur of the moment.

mpri'mis, L. In the first place.

m prov i sa tō're, L. An impromptu poet.

In exten'so, L. In full.

In medias res, L. Into the midst of affairs.

In perpét'u um, L. For ever.

In pět'to, I. In reserve or secrecy.

In prō'pri a persō'na, L. In person.

In statu quo, L. In its former state.

In toto, L. Wholly, entirely.

In trān'sitū, L. On the passage.

In cōg'nito, L. In disguise.

Instanter, L. Quickly, earnestly.

Ip'se dix'it, L. He himself has said it ; mere assertion.

Ipsò facto, L. By the act itself.

Ipsò jure, L. By the law itself.

Item, L. Likewise, also.

Jeu d'esprit (zhe des prē'), F. Play of wit.

Jet d'eau (zha dō'). Play of water ; an ornamental water-spout.

Labor omnia vincit, L. Labor conquers every thing.

Lapsus linguæ, L. A slip of the tongue.

Laus Deö, L. Praise to God.

Lex talionis, L. The law of retaliation.

Licet, L. It is allowed.

Mademoiselle (ma dem wä zěl'), F. A young unmarried lady.

Magna Charta (kär' ta), L. The great charter.

Messieurs (měsh' yerz), F. Gentlemen ; Sirs.

Me'um et tuum, L. Mine and thine.

Modus operandi, L. The mode of operation.

Monsieur (mo sér'), F. Sir ; Mr.

Multum in parvo, L. Much in a little.

Naiveté (nä ev tā'), F. Simplicity.

Ne plus ultra, L. The farthest limit or point ; perfection.

Nolens volens, L. Willing or unwilling.

Nom de guerre, F. } An assumed
Nom de plume, F. } name.

Nota be'ne, L. Mark well.

Omnibus, L. For all.

On dit (ǒn' dē), F. People say.

Ora pro nobis, L. Pray for us.

Outré (o trā'), E. Exaggerated.

Peečā'vī, L. I have sinned.

Penchant (pän shäng'), F. Inclination.

Pinxit, D. He or she painted it.

Plateau (plat tō'), F. Table-land.

Porte-monnaie (port mon ā'), F. A flat money-purse.

Pos'se comitatus, L. The power of the county ; an armed body.

Post meridiem, L. Afternoon.

Post mor' tem, L. After death.

Prima facie, L. From the first view ; self-evident.

Pro bono publico, L. For the public good.

Pro et con, i. e., pro et contra, L. For and against.

Pro tem'pore, L. For the time.

Quantum libet, L. As much as you please.

tit for tat.

Quo warranto, L. By what authority.

Ragoût (rä gó'), F. Stewed meat.

Rara avis, L. A rare bird; a prodigy.

Rendezvous (rän dä vó'), F. The place of meeting.

Réveillé (re väl' ya), F. An alarm.

Säns, F. Without.

Sang froid (säng frwôr), F. Cold-bloodedness.

Sculpsit, L. He or she engraved it.

Sic semper tyrannis, L. So may it always be with tyrants.

Si'ne di'e, L. Without day.

Si'ne qua non, L. Indispensable condition.

Sobriquet (so' bré kā'), F. Nick-name.

Soirée (swär rā'), F. Evening party.

Status quo, L. The same state as before.

privately.

Summum bonum, L. The chief good.

Tableau (tab lō'), F. A picture.

Tapis (täp ē'), F. A carpet.

Terra firma, L. Firm earth.

Tête-à-tête (tät'ä tät'), F. Head to head; a private conversation.

Toupet (tō pā'), F. An artificial lock of hair; a curl.

Tout ensemble (tot' äng säm' bl), F. The whole taken together.

Va'de me'cum, L. Go with me; a constant companion.

Valet de chambre (vä'le de sham-br'), F. A footman.

Verbatim et literatim, L. Word for word, and letter for letter.

Vi'â, L. By way of.

Vi'ce versa, L. The opposite way.

Vis-à-vis (víz ä vē), L. Opposite.

Viva vo'ce, L. By the living voice.

Vox populi vox De'i, L. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Pupils will construct sentences, appropriately introducing foreign words and phrases, as illustrated by the following

DICTATION EXERCISES.

HE commenced *ab initio*, or from the beginning. His speech was *ad rem*. Your remarks are quite *apropos*. My *cicerone*, who is a *connoisseur*, pronounces this painting a *chef d'œuvre*. Your *valet de chambre* disturbed our *tête-à-tête*. Report the speech *verbatim et literatim*. As a *quid pro quo*, he exclaimed, "Sic semper tyrannis." Return *via* Rome. Pay *ad valorem* duties. Ten of the *gens d'armes* were left *hors de combat*. His exclamation, "Vox populi, vox Dei!" was not a *lapsus linguae*.

